

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Shanghai mail advices of the 11th of Sept. were received in London on the 14th of Oct.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmospheric Pressure		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 24	30.22	51.8	N.E.	34.5	80.0	60.0	49.0	B.
25	30.30	52.0	"	35.5	81.0	63.0	49.5	B.
26	30.50	52.0	E.	31.0	75.0	67.0	45.0	C.
27	30.27	55.5	N.E.	32.0	78.0	53.5	43.5	O.
28	30.20	56.0	N.	35.5	82.0	63.0	47.0	B.
29	30.20	55.6	N.W.	34.0	82.5	64.0	54.0	C.
30	30.18	59.0	N.E.	35.5	83.0	61.0	53.0	O.

EXPLANATION.
Initials:—b., blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; hail; . lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

DEATH.

At the Shanghai General Hospital on the 29th of October, 1899, AUGUSTA CAMELIA, the beloved wife of WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, aged 38 years.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1899.

FORMOSA.

THE account of the interview with Dr. Myers which we published last week, and the details which will be found in another column of the treaty recently made between the Japanese and the bandit chiefs, disclose the existence in the island of a condition of things almost incredible to those who know the intelligence and energy of the Japanese people. It unfortunately gives another argument to those who argue from what has been seen in Corea and Formosa that the

Japanese have not the colonising instinct. Dr. Myers is naturally anxious to say the best he can for the Government which employs him and for whose treatment of himself he has nothing but good words; but he is obliged to confess that though Japan has now held Formosa for over four years, and by a skilful stroke of diplomacy all the political rebels were suddenly withdrawn from the island some time ago on a hint from a high authority in China, the Japanese only control at the present moment a small piece of the north of the island, and a narrow strip on the western side, bounded by a line running just to the eastward of the principal cities on the western coast. This is the only side of the island which is accessible from the sea, the east coast being precipitous and entirely devoid of harbours.

The present condition of affairs, which appears to be partly known by the Japanese Cabinet, but not by the Diet, is due to the Chief Secretary of the Governor-General, or Civil Governor, as he is called, Dr. Goto. When the island was under Governor-General Nogi, there were a number of revolts and uprisings, little rebellions as they were termed, which were put down *manu militari*. Governor-General Nogi was recalled and General Kodama sent as Governor-General. Dr. Myers speaks in the warmest terms of General Kodama's character and attainments, and seems to be convinced that if the General had a free hand, the island would have been in a condition very different from that now existing. Unfortunately, under the previous Governor-General an outcry arose against militarism, and accordingly in deference to this, when General Kodama was sent, practically all administrative power was taken out of his hands, and put into those of his Chief Secretary, Dr. Goto. The latter gentleman seems to be a well-meaning *doctrinaire*, who has studied in the closet the proper way of governing colonies and dependencies, who has theories by which the island can be made to pay its way instead of being a drain as it has hitherto been on the mother country, but who lacks practical knowledge. Under his administration General Kodama has had to sit still with his hands tied, and see the control of a great part of the

island relegated to the very bandits who have made life almost intolerable for the peaceable Chinese settlers; in fact their condition is very much worse than it was when Formosa was still a Chinese possession; or even when it was a so-called Republic under the stern but just rule of the Dictator Liu Jung-fu, the Black Flag leader. Now, as Japan is gradually getting a prominent place in the government of China, and is aiming at the actual administration of the province of Fukien, it is not well that her enemies should be able to point to the present condition of Formosa as an example of her success as an administrator.

In this condition of things, Dr. Myers, whose long residence in and close acquaintance with Formosa make him probably the best adviser that the Japanese Government could find in their dealings with the island, has submitted to the Japanese Cabinet a scheme for the government of Formosa which promises, if adopted, to recall smiling peace and order to the distracted island. Those who really know anything of China know that while it is generally supposed to be an autocracy, in which the people are ruled and directed by the mandarins, there is really the most complete system of self-government throughout the Empire, and that the administration is everywhere best where the mandarins do least. The real rulers of China are the headmen of the gentry and the villages, elected by and with the consent of the people, and obeyed because they are the most respected members of their communities, and because they are the real representatives of the people. Dr. Myers shows that the real government of China is carried on by (1) the *Shen*, the *literati*, from whom the officials come, and whom the officials have to consult whenever they want to carry out any policy; (2) the *Lao*, or elders of villages, who are generally the heads of clans, for in China the unit of society is not the individual but the family or clan; (3) the heads of clans or families who are generally but not necessarily *Lao*; (4) the committees of the family temples; (5) the provincial guilds which look after the interests of the people who come from other provinces in China; (6) the trading guilds, which are what the city companies once were in London; (7) the trade unions belonging to the mechanical industries; (8) the abbots of the temples. Then there is the great security for society in China which come from the mutual system of guaranteeing. Neighbour is responsible for neighbour, and hence everybody knows his neighbour's business, and is liable to punishment if his neighbour does wrong.

The Chinese in Formosa, Dr. Myers says, are yearning and praying for

a reinstitution of this system of self-government which has been proved and improved by the experience of thousands of years, and which has ensured the desired condition of communal and social happiness. "The machinery," he says, "and organisation for reinstituting this, if approved by the present rulers, is there ready in the minutest detail to spring into operation the moment it is authorised and set going. There is nothing new, nothing original about what is proposed, and nothing that need materially clash with or even change Japanese systems, principles, or objects, whether political or otherwise. So strong is the popular goodwill and certain co-operation towards this suggestion that we may reasonably hope (the word to begin being spoken) the whole organisation will arrange itself, and put an instantaneous end to the present anarchy, affording a practical and financial support to the mother country, Japan."

In the limits at our disposal we have only been able to give the briefest outline of the proposal of Dr. Myers. His system would, of course, retain the Japanese administrative hierarchy from the Governor-General down to the Mayors, the equivalent of the Chinese *Chih sien*, and sub-mayors; but below that the Chinese would be encouraged to govern themselves, through their headmen and elders, down to the mutual household-to-house guarantee, a system which has been approved by the experience of thousands of years, and which does not require to be taught, the Chinese falling into it instinctively. That the Japanese Government will adopt Dr. Myers' suggestion, in part at least if not as a whole, must be earnestly desired by all who take an interest in the progress and prosperity of the island empire.

Summary of News.

THE American mail of the 29th of September arrived here on the 24th instant by the U.S.M.S. *Coptic*.

THE French mail of the 23rd of September arrived here on the 27th instant by the M.M.S. *Annam*.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 9th of October arrived here on the 29th instant by the R.M.S. *Empress of India*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow afternoon for Europe by the M.M.S. *Tonkin*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

London, 22nd October.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENT.
DELAGOA BAY TO BE THE
NEW BASE.

The Channel Squadron has been suddenly ordered to proceed to Gibraltar.

It is understood that the cruisers will convoy the transports and that the battleships will go to Delagoa Bay, where the whole squadron will finally assemble, and land, if necessary, 500 men.

THE GUARDS ON THEIR WAY TO THE CAPE.

The Guards have started for the Cape.

THE LOSS AT GLENCOE. GENERAL SYMONS FATALELY WOUNDED.

In the engagement at Glencoe ten British officers were killed and twenty-two wounded, General Symons being mortally wounded.

Thirty-one men were killed and one hundred and fifty-one wounded.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL FIGHT.

Lieut.-General Sir George White and Major-Gen. J. D. P. French have captured a Boer position at Eland's Laagte, between Glencoe and Ladysmith, with the camp equipment and the horses and waggons.

Our losses are believed to be slight.

Later.

THE LOSS AT ELAND'S LAAGTE. PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

The British loss at Eland's Laagte is about 160. The loss on the Boer side was heavy.

Commander Kock, Piet Joubert, nephew of the General, and many others were taken prisoners, and two guns were captured.

A TENACIOUS FOE.

The Boer position, which was on a rocky hill and exceptionally strong, was held with the greatest courage and tenacity.

London, 23rd October.

THE LOSSES AT ELAND'S LAAGTE.

The British losses at Eland's Laagte amount to 257 men.

Five officers have been killed and thirty wounded. Thirty-seven men were killed and one hundred and seventy-five wounded, and ten are missing.

THREATENING MOVEMENTS OF THE BOERS.

Large columns of the enemy are advancing on Dundee, and the British troops are falling back on Glencoe. The enemy have a large numerical superiority.

London, 24th October.

THE POSITION IN NATAL A VERY ANXIOUS ONE.

The position at Glencoe is watched with extreme anxiety.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yule has retired to Glencoe to effect a junction with General White.

An overwhelming force is surrounding Glencoe.

General White yesterday fought a successful action against a Free State force between Ladysmith and Newcastle. It is hoped that he will join hands with Colonel Yule.

GREAT ANXIETY AT KIMBERLEY.

Mr. Rhodes in a telegram to the War Office urgently demands reinforcements for Kimberley.

A NAVAL BRIGADE GOING TO THE FRONT.

A strong naval brigade has been landed at Simon's Town. It hastened northward but its destination is kept secret.

London, 25th October.

PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

The hands at Portsmouth Dockyard are working over-time preparing cruisers for sea. The reasons for this are not explained, but it is inferred that it is to counteract any foreign move.

THE BOERS ADVANCING ON KIMBERLEY.

Large Commandos are advancing on Kimberley.

A BOLD MOVE ON THE PART OF PRESIDENT KRÜGER.

Boer Proclamations have been issued annexing British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West to the Transvaal, and all north of the Orange River to the Free State. A British counter-proclamation warns British subjects that their status will be unchanged thereby.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

The Khalifa has left Geb-El-Kebir, and it has been decided not to pursue him.

London, 26th October.

CONCENTRATION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN NATAL.

General White and Colonel Yule have effected the junction of their forces.

General White occupies all the strong positions on the Ladysmith Road.

THE LOSSES IN THE LAST FIGHT.

General White's losses on Tuesday were thirteen killed and ninety-six wounded.

A SQUADRON OF CAVALRY MADE PRISONERS.

The War Office learns unofficially that the Boers, after the attack on Glencoe, captured a squadron of the 18th Hussars and eight officers.

London, 26th October.

THE SAFETY OF COLONEL YULE'S FORCE.

Colonel Yule reached Ladysmith after an arduous night march made in tremendous rain. His force was sorely fatigued, but in good spirits, and only needs rest.

A GALLANT ESCAPE.

Thirty Hussars under a sergeant have reached Ladysmith, having fought their way through.

THE PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

A train-load of prisoners, including nine officers of the 18th Hussars and

of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who were captured after the fight at Glencoe, has arrived at Pretoria where the prisoners were received by a great crowd in solemn silence.

MAFEKING BOMBARDED.

The bombardment of Mafeking has begun.

GENERAL SYMONS DEAD.

General Symons is dead.

27th October.

NO BOER GUNS TAKEN.

Belated dispatches show that the Boer guns were not taken at Glencoe, moreover, only a few killed and wounded Boers were found in the captured position.

THE GUARDS ON THEIR WAY.

The Grenadier Guards have sailed for the Cape.

27th London, October.

FIGHTING AT KIMBERLEY.

Several hours' fighting took place outside Kimberley on Tuesday. At first 270, and finally 500 of the garrison were engaged, and they lost three men killed and twenty-one wounded. Many of the Boers were killed, including Commandant Botha.

THE BURIAL OF GENERAL SYMONS.

The remains of the late General Symons have been buried at Dundee, an Anglican clergyman officiating. A few medical officers and civilians were present but no Boers.

NATAL UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Martial law has been extended to the whole of Natal.

TO SEE WHAT IS GOING ON.

A French war-vessel has been ordered to proceed to South-East Africa.

MORE GUARDS FOR THE CAPE.

The third battalion of the Grenadier Guards has left Gibraltar for South Africa.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir Henry Northcote has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has been prorogued.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chungking, 26th October.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER OF MR. FLEMING.

The headman at Kueiyang, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Fleming, has been arrested and identified. The Chinese are petitioning the authorities at Peking with the view of getting him released.

ACCIDENT ON THE HANSA.

BURSTING OF A STEAMPIPE.
TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

(From the *China Mail's* Correspondent.)

Singapore, 19th October, 1.22 p.m.
The German cruiser *Hansa* has put back to this port in consequence of the occurrence of a serious accident on board.

A steampipe burst in the stokehold, and two firemen were killed.

[From *Singapore Papers*.]

London, 14th October.

Cecil Rhodes.

Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Kimberley.

THE NINTH LANCERS.

The transport *Wardha* with the Ninth Lancers on board, when proceeding from Durban to Cape Town, got into a cyclone, and lost ninety-three horses. She had to put back to Durban.

MAFEKING THREATENED.

The telegraph has been cut at several places to the south of Mafeking in Bechuanaland, Mafeking is thus isolated.

A force of two thousand Boers occupy Vryburg, a town in Bechuanaland, south of Mafeking.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S REASONS.

President Steyn, in his proclamation, says that the Free State has to resist an unscrupulous enemy who has long sought for a pretext to annihilate the Afrikander race.

President Steyn maintains that if the Transvaal loses its independence the independence of the Free State would be meaningless.

London, 16th October.

CANADIAN HELP.

Canada equips and dispatches a force of one thousand volunteers for South Africa.

THE VRYBURG ARMOURD TRAIN AFFAIR.

Nobody was killed during the fighting between the Boers and the crew of the armoured train at Vryburg.

THE "POWERFUL" ARRIVES.

H.M.S. *Powerful* has arrived at Cape-town.

PROBABLE FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

There is no news from Mafeking in Bechuanaland, but the sound of artillery has been heard in that direction.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY.

The German Consul-General at Cape-town has, by proclamation, enjoined Germans in South Africa to hold aloof from participation in the hostilities.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

The Boer commands near Ladysmith in Natal are reported to extend along a line four miles long, with at least twelve guns. The British force of combatants at Ladysmith is nine thousand strong with thirty-two guns.

The Director of Siewwei Observatory reports: Monday, 23rd October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 22nd.*—Centre of high reading reaching Lake Baikal and spreading S.E.-wards. The China depression passes S. of Shanghai during night to travel at sea. Dull and rainy weather.—*State on the morning of the 23rd.*—Weather clearing up and becoming very fine. N.W. winds with rising glass.—Tuesday 24th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 23rd.*—The system of high readings comes down to the S. of Lake Baikal and N. of China. The depression passes S. of Japan causing very strong winds in the Loochoos. Monsoon setting in the South.—*State on the morning of the 24th.*—Fair weather with rising glass.—Wednesday, 25th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 24th.*—High barometric pressures over N. China and Mongolia. Depression with storm to the N.E. of Yesso. Rather strong monsoon in the South. Fine weather.—*State on the morning of the 25th.*—Very high readings with rising glass. Fine, cool, and calm weather.—Thursday, 26th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 25th.*—Pressures still very high between Lake Baikal

and the Yellow Sea with a motion progressing E.-wards. Fine weather at Shanghai. Normal monsoon. *State on the morning of the 26th.*—The maximum will pursue its course towards Manchuria. Glass still rising and weather becoming overcast. —Friday, 27th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 26th.*—The Siberian high pressures slowly moving to the S.E. and already spreading over the whole of China. Depression over the Sea of Okhotsk. —*State on the morning of the 27th.*—Barometer still rising. —Saturday, 28th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 27th.*—Pressures again rising to the W. of Lake Baikal. A new depression seems to be in process of formation to the S. of the Loochoos or to the E.N.E. of Luzon. Fine weather at Shanghai. Fresh monsoon in the S.—*State on the morning of the 28th.*—Glass falling at Shanghai, but pressure notably above mean. Cool and fair weather. Sunday, 29th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 28th.*—Barometric maximum lying to the N.W. of Lake Baikal. Gradient inclining from the Continent towards the Pacific. Rather strong monsoon. Fine weather. *State on the morning of the 29th.*—Rising glass at Shanghai. Overcast and mild weather.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1899.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	
Oct.	23	49° 0	62° 0	0.15
"	24	47° 4	63° 0	.....
"	25	50° 2	64° 3	.....
"	26	56° 0	61° 3	0.02
"	27	55° 2	63° 0	.....
"	28	49° 1	65° 0	0.01
"	29	50° 3	61° 8	.....

1898.

		Min.		Max.
		Min.	Max.	
Oct.	23	63° 0	75° 9	.....
"	24	66° 0	77° 2	.....
"	25	62° 0	75° 0	.....
"	26	60° 0	66° 4	0.06
"	27	55° 8	65° 0	.....
"	28	56° 3	65° 5	.....
"	29	60° 0	68° 0	0.05

KANG YU-WEI, the famous Chinese reformer, has left his asylum in Canada and is now in Japan. He was a passenger by the *Empress of India* which arrived here yesterday, but despite reports to the contrary we do not believe he has reached China. He was a passenger from Vancouver, and though travelling under an assumed name his identity was pretty well known to his fellow-passengers. When the vessel arrived at Yokohama he wished to land, but the Japanese authorities objected, and he remained on the steamer. By the time she reached Kobe, however, they had been induced to change their attitude, and he was permitted to go ashore at Kobe. A report that he was still on board apparently reached Shanghai, and in order to obviate an insult to the British flag on the part of the Chinese authorities, H.M. torpedo-catchers *Fame* and *Whiting* went out to meet the *Empress of India* and escort her in.

A CABLEGRAM was received on Saturday announcing that the Rev. S. C. Partridge, of the American Church Mission, had been elected Bishop of the recently-created missionary jurisdiction of Kioto, Japan. We congratulate Mr. Partridge on his promotion and Japan on securing him, but he will be greatly missed in China, both at Hankow and here.

News has been received by wire from Chungking that Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., has arrived there safely in the steamer *Leechuen*.

PRINCE KONOE, President of the House of Peers, Japan, who arrived here in the

high reputation in England. He is an enthusiastic cavalryman, with a rare knowledge of all matters pertaining to his branch of the service. He was in command of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot before going to South Africa, and was extremely popular, by reason of his attractive personality and love of sport for itself.

SIR HENRY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, whose appointment as Governor of Bombay is announced by Reuter, is the second son of the late Earl of Idlesleigh, and since 1880 has represented Exeter in Parliament. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he has been a private secretary to Lord Salisbury, Financial Secretary to the War Office, and a Charity Commissioner. He is fifty-three years of age, and therefore some nine years the senior of Lord Sandhurst, whom he succeeds in his new office.

WEDNESDAY'S *Echo de Chine* contains the minutes of the meeting of the French Municipal Council on the 27th of September last. M. Tillot was in the chair, and there were present: Messrs. Clarke, Buschmann, and Girault, and Bottu, Secretary; absent, Messrs. Hardoon, Meugnot, Robert, and Wright. No business of public importance was transacted.—We learn with pleasure that the old favourites M. and Mme. Tobb are to appear again, and with them Mesdames Reilrop and Noslrac, and Messieurs Pipelet, Tuyau, Eugene, Labryere, etc., etc., making up a splendid cast. It is expected that H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia will be present at the Lyceum to-night. We are asked to state that the performance will conclude at 11.15 p.m.

THURSDAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that at the audience at which M. de Giers presented the translation of the account of the Czar's travels in the Far East before he ascended the throne, the Empress Dowager occupied the throne, and the Emperor was seated below her and did not speak a single word during the ceremony.

TO-DAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that the Boers have invested Ladysmith, hemming in the English troops there. It also says that it was reported in Shanghai yesterday that Germany and Russia have recognised the Boers as belligerents.

MESSRS. H. Cornwell and S. Sorensen were the successful candidates at the examination for the lower Yangtze pilotage recently held.

PROFESSOR STERNBERG is arranging a series of Symphony concerts, the first of which will take place on the 10th of next month.

THE A. D. C. propose to give the first performance of the *Cloches de Corneville* at the Lyceum on the 6th of December.

THE Annual Chrysanthemum Show will take place next month, but so far the Committee have not been able to definitely fix the date or where it is to be held. It had been anticipated that the Drill Hall in the Nanking Road would have been available for the show, but the Hall is already in the hands of the Bazaar Committee, and it is questionable if the Horticultural Society can obtain the use of it in time, while it is unfortunate that there is now no other building in Shanghai that is suitable for that purpose. Anyhow the Chrysanthemum Show will take place, even if it has to be held in a tent on the fore-shore.

THE following extract from a letter written by an old Shanghai resident staying at the Hotel Continental, Stockholm, may prove of interest at the present time:—

"These are wonderful people for telephones, there is an instrument in every bedroom here, and three just outside the door on the staircase landing. One can lie in bed and use the instrument. The receiver and transmitter are in one. You place one end over your ear and speak into the other."

Wingsang from Hongkong on Thursday, left on Saturday morning in the steamer *Suico* for Hankow. The Prince has made a tour of investigation through America and Europe. He is expected back here on the 7th proximo. His Highness will then visit Soochow, returning to Shanghai so as to start on the 11th for Peking. The Prince is still a young man and most popular amongst his countrymen of all classes and shades of political opinion, and is generally recognised as a future Premier of Japan.

THERE is something particularly touching in the death of an old resident just as he was making preparations to go home. On Saturday morning it was learnt to everybody's sorrow that Mr. Charles Overbeck had died suddenly of heart disease the previous night, at eight o'clock. He had not been in very good health lately, but he was able to be about. It is over thirty-three years since Mr. Overbeck came to China to join his brother Mr. Hermann Overbeck, who left China many years ago. Mr. Charles was very much liked and respected. He was twice married and leaves a widow with whom the most deep and sincere sympathy is felt. As a mark of respect to the deceased, the concert that was to have taken place at the Club Concordia on Saturday night was abandoned. The funeral took place yesterday morning at the Old Cemetery (Pahsinjao), and was conducted by Pastor Hackmann. There was a large gathering, the German colony being very fully represented, and the chief mourners being Dr. Knappe, Messrs. Nöling, Rodewald, Meuser, Voelkel, Buschmann, Börner, Grün, Kemp, and Zächer. Herr von Witzleben attended the ceremony as representing H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia.

WE are asked by the China Inland Mission to contradict the statement in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* that scarlet fever has broken out in the Chefoo School, and that one scholar has died of it. The death in question was from dysentery.

A PRIVATE letter from Weihaiwei dated the 11th inst. which has been courteously communicated to us says:—"Yesterday we had a great sham fight. We were against the Marines and Royal Blues and with the Chinese. We gained the day easily, the Chinese really doing splendidly, their movements being perfectly under control, and they were as calm as old stagers; you would have been astonished." Those who know how willing, courageous, and faithful the Chinese are when well treated will not be astonished that those who have enlisted under Colosod Bower have already earned this warm commendation from one competent to judge.

DURING the visit of the Rev. Gilbert Reid to Hankow a special meeting was called by the Consular representatives to consider the question of the establishment of an International Institute at Peking. The meeting decided on the appointment of a committee, one member of which will be chosen by each Consul. The Viceroy received Mr. Reid and expressed his cordial approval of the great scheme which he has in hand.

GLENCOE is a station on the Natal railway, about half-way between Ladysmith and Laing's Nek. It is the junction from which a short branch line runs eastward to Dundee.

THE Colonel Yule mentioned in the Reuter's telegram published this week is apparently Bravet-Colonel James H. Yule, commanding the first battalion of the Devonshire Regiment (11th Foot) recently at Jullundur in the Punjab.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. P. FRENCH, who is in command of the cavalry in Natal, is a soldier who, notwithstanding the fact that he has only seen active service once—with the Nile Expedition of 1884-5,—bears a very

THE final of the S.C.C. Lawn Tennis (Doubles) Handicap was played yesterday between Messrs. J. H. MacLaren and E. T. Byrne, and Messrs. P. K. Kuyvet and A. N. Woodward, the former winning by two sets to love—7-5; 6-4.

In mentioning a fortnight ago that the services in the American Church in Hongkew were to be renewed, we should have said that they had been re-umed, as several services had already been held when we wrote. We learn now that the services are to be held regularly, under the direction of the Bishop of Shanghai, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Graves, who will be assisted in conducting the services by the clergy of the mission. The Church being a mission Church, most of the services are in Chinese; but on Sunday evenings at six, and on every alternate Sunday and Holy Day, when the Communion will be celebrated, the services are in English, as are also the daily five-minute services of Intercessions which are said at a quarter past twelve. To all services, whether in English or Chinese, all who wish to attend and worship are welcome, and it is acting in the belief that there are many, especially Americans, in Shanghai who wish for them, that the Bishop has re-commenced the services in English which were suspended some fifteen years ago.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Tien Tsu Hui, Mrs. J. L. Edkins, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions and donations:—

Tong Kidson, Esq.	\$20
Kai Leong, Esq.	20
W. V. Drummond, Esq.	10
Mrs. W. V. Drummond.....	10
A. C. Hunter.....	10
E. D. C.	10
Kit Kee Esq.	10
Mrs. P. L. Nishimaki.....	10
Thos. Weir.....	10
Gribble.....	10
A. E.	5
Mrs. J. Liddell.....	5
Kwan Yeh, Esq.	5
Long Chung-liang, Esq.....	5
Mrs. Gerecke.....	1
Kirchner.....	1
Zellintin.....	1
Rev. A. Sowerby.....	1
Mrs. MacLawrence.....	1
Clifford.....	1
Miss Stenhouse.....	1
John Stenhouse, Esq.....	1
Mrs. C. Richard.....	1
Atkinson.....	1
Heidorn.....	1

At five o'clock last Monday afternoon a fire broke out in a native dwelling house in an alleyway off the west side of Seward Road between the Fearon and Yuenfong Roads. The Victorias were exceptionally smart in turning out and had a reel on the scene within seven minutes of the first alarm. They were closely followed by the Hongkew Company and within ten minutes two streams of water were negotiating the conflagration. The fire, which is believed to have been caused by a woman at No. J. 2743 upsetting a kerosene lamp, was quickly got under, but not before three houses were destroyed and one which was insured in the Queen for Tls. 1,500 was slightly damaged by water. By half-past five the flames were extinguished and only the smouldering ruins remained to be quenched. The houses between the fire and the Seward Road also caught alight but were put out before any considerable damage had been done.

It is stated on good authority that the Japanese are making large purchases of smokeless coal at Singapore and the ports to the eastward of the Straits.

SINCE the close of the summer, says a Peking dispatch, three new branches of study have been added to the curriculum of the Peking University. These are military science, science of government, and the ancient and modern histories of all

nations, including that of China also. In the last named two branches only men of high literary degrees will be admitted as students, the intention being to fit them specially for the posts of prefects, sub-prefects, department and district magistrates, collectively known as "local authorities." The importance of even a partial knowledge of these two sciences by such officials is obvious enough as compared with their present state of ignorance throughout the empire.

A CANTON dispatch states that Marshal Su who went down to Hongkong from Shanghai in the French cruiser *Pascal* the other day, and then changed at Hongkong into the Chinese cruiser *Kuangkeng* to go to Canton for a conference with Viceroy T'an, left for Hongkong in the same Chinese cruiser on the 16th instant, and will probably proceed to Kuangchou Bay in that vessel instead of again using the French cruiser. The Chinese high authorities in the South consider the affair of Kuangchou Bay in a very grave light as the French have clearly hinted that they are ready to use force in the end if it is not settled satisfactorily to themselves. Viceroy T'an has again petitioned the Throne for permission to retire, and has also advised giving in to a part of the French demands in order to avoid hostilities, owing to the lack of defences in Kuangtung province.

A NANKING dispatch states that two high officers, serving under H.E. Baron Li Kuang-chiu, Generalissimo of the Chékiang provincial forces, namely General Chou and Brigadier-General Yao, have recently arrived in that city from Hangchow to raise 5,000 extra troops for Chékiang. The new troops are to be all Hunanese, and as there are said to be nearly 30,000 disbanded or retired Hunanese living in Nanking, under the protection of Viceroy Liu, who is a fellow provincial, it is anticipated that the enlistment of the new regiments will be comparatively a rapid one. The fact that Baron Li is also a Hunanese accounts for his enlisting only Hunan men for his army. There are already now in Chékiang province some 12,000 Hunan troops.

A NEWCHWANG dispatch from Chinese sources states that the Russian Railway authorities have had a hard time of it recently in keeping their Chinese workmen within their quarters after work, to prevent the plague being brought within the lines. On the 22nd instant there was a regular riot amongst the labourers who upon being prohibited from leaving their quarters, went on strike. They were then told that they would forfeit their last two months' pay if they persisted in striking, whereupon there was a regular rush for the Russian Consulate to demand the pay owing them. The Russian Consul refusing on the same grounds, the men became riotous and the Cossack guards—only a few in number—were called out and a volley was fired over the rioters' heads to make the mob disperse. On this the latter became so mutinous and matters looked so threatening that the Cossacks are reported to have flung away their arms and abandoned the Consulate. The mob was just debating whether to set fire to the building or not when some Chinese-speaking foreigners from the Customs came on the scene as peace-makers, and showed the rioters that they were in the wrong, as they should have gone in the first place to complain of their treatment to the Newchwang Taotai, who was bound to take up their case. Further that if they set fire to the Russian Consulate and did other acts of violence, their action would be construed as rebellion and matters would be the worse for the whole gang. These words are stated to have calmed the mob into reason and the whole crowd, some 700 strong, then marched to the Taotai's *yamen*. As the mail was just then closing for Shanghai the dispatch had to be cut short at that point. It should here be also stated that the labourers in

this section of the Manchurian Railway are mostly strong, able-bodied young Tientsinese, who are generally considered a reckless and daring lot.

A LOCAL vernacular paper reports the recent arrival at Paris of Yü K'eng (Manchu) the new Chinese Minister to France and successor of a fellow Manchu, Ching Ch'ing, who had to retire through the denunciations against him by Lü Hui-huan, Chinese Minister at Berlin, owing to the murder and suicide of two *attachés* in the Paris Legation. The vernacular paper states that when Yü K'eng arrived at Paris he called, in accordance with the usual official etiquette, on the French Foreign Office, and amongst other things requested to know when he could have the honour of presenting his credentials to the President of the Republic. The reply given next day was that: "President Loubet had decided not to receive Yü K'eng until the French boundaries at Kuangchou Bay had been satisfactorily settled by the Chinese Government." The above, it may be noted, has been confirmed by dispatches received by the local mandarins from Nanking and Peking, the latter announcing that this treatment of a Chinese Minister duly accredited is resented by the Tsungli Yamén and that when the Empress Dowager heard it, her indignation was extreme. The reply of the French Government to Yü K'eng's request is taken to indicate that, if the Kuangchou Bay boundaries are marked according to the desires of the French, well and good; Yü K'eng would, of course, be received with effusion. If not, then Yü K'eng must expect to receive his passports and leave France at once.

THE *Hupao* received on Wednesday a wire from its Peking correspondent to the effect that the Tsungli Yamén had received from the Russian Minister in Peking a most haughty and aggressive dispatch sternly prohibiting the Chinese Government from engaging Mr. Yano, Japanese ex-Minister at the capital, as Chief Adviser to the Tsungli Yamén, and also demanding that the further sending of Chinese youths to Japan to study the military profession be at once stopped. The dispatch, it is stated, ended with much threatening language similar to that of a conqueror to his vanquished enemies. With reference to the proposed engagement of a Japanese official to act as Chief Adviser to the Central Government, it will be remembered that this paper was the first to make the intention known. This was at the time of the appointment of the Empress Dowager's two envoys to the Mikado, a part of whose mission, we stated, was to invite Marquis Ito to fill this important post. As the Marquis could ill be spared by his country, he recommended Mr. Yano instead for the post, and Mr. Yano being greatly liked and respected at Peking, the matter was quickly settled and a new Minister to Peking was appointed by the Mikado's Government. If the *Hupao's* correspondent is right, it is evident that relations between Russia and China are rather strained, especially as it is believed that the Tsungli Yamén does not intend to give way to the Russian Minister's demands—at present.

A DISPATCH has been received by the local mandarins from the capital of Kiangsi province to the effect that the district magistrate of Yiyanghsien, named Tu, had committed suicide, owing to his inability to keep the mob from burning down and destroying the Roman Catholic Church and compound inside the city. It appeared that magistrate Tu took an escort of soldiers and armed *yamen* runners and encamped inside the R.C. compound the moment he heard that it was threatened by the mob who, while he was there, refrained from doing anything more than making demonstrations against the buildings and converts who had fled within for safety. But the other day, his presence

being urgently required at his *yamen*, magistrate Tu was compelled to leave the Church compound temporarily, leaving, however, a guard in the place. No sooner had he reached his *yamen* than the mob rushed into the Church premises, the armed guard making no resistance, and in a few minutes the whole place was in flames. When magistrate Tu rushed back in haste he found it too late. Overwhelmed with grief at the catastrophe he returned to his *yamen*, and in a few hours the news was wired to Nanchang reporting the riot and the death of the magistrate. Yangyishien is now in the hands of the mob, although the deputy magistrate has taken charge pending instructions from the Governor at Nanchang.

CAPTAIN CHARLES M. A. WOOD of the 1st Chinese Regiment arrived from Weihaiwei on Tuesday by H.M.S. *Brisk* on leave of absence. He went on Wednesday by the *Coptic* hoping to catch the *Parramatta* at Hongkong, and is going on to the Cape to join his regiment, the Northumberland Fusiliers.

LIEUT. H. E. Hilman, late 1st Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Humber*, was to take command of the river gun-boat *Snipe*, recently put together by Messrs. S. C. Farnham and Co., at their Tungkadoo Dock; but it is now arranged that Lieut. A. H. Oldham takes command of H.M.S. *Snipe* and Lieut. Hilman transfers to the *Woodlark*.

THE German steamer *Ragnar* came out of Messrs. S. C. Farnham and Co.'s Old Dock on Sunday, and the Revenue cruiser *Kaipan* took her place on the blocks on Monday.

H.M.S. *Alacrity* arrived at Hankow on the night of the 20th instant. The *Esk* left the same port the previous day for Ichang.

THE men of H.M.S. *Iphigenia* commenced their annual range practice at the Rifle Range on Monday morning (23rd).

H.M.S. *Bonaventure* is expected here on the 17th proximo when she will relieve the *Iphigenia*.

H.M.S. *Fame* and *Whiting*, from Weihaiwei, anchored at Woosung on Saturday evening and arrived here and moored at the French mail buoy yesterday morning.

H.M. sloop *Daphne* was to leave at seven o'clock this morning, for Hankow. She is expected to return just before Christmas.

THE German cruiser *Hansa*, en route for this port, is expected to stay fourteen days at Amoy.

THE Italian cruiser *Stromboli* now lying at Woosung, leaves shortly for Kiaochow.

A SAILOR of the German cruiser *Hertha* was drowned near the railway pontoon at Woosung on Thursday evening by the upsetting of a sampan which was about to take him and some of his shipmates on board of their ship. The body was recovered by some boatmen on the following day.

THE P. & O. S. *Bengal* with the London mail of the 29th ult. left Hongkong at 8 a.m. yesterday for Shanghai. She brings 527 chests of opium, 7,326 bales of yarn, and 742 bales of cotton.

THE P. and O. S. *Formosa* arrived in London on the 25th instant.

THE M.M.S. *Yarra* with the French mail of the 7th instant, left Singapore yesterday at 9 a.m. for Shanghai.

H.M. river gun-boat *Snipe* steamed outside of Woosung on Saturday and underwent her several trials in a most satisfactory manner. She returned to her moorings the same day. Her commander, Lieut. A. H. Oldham, is due here on the 3rd proximo when she will proceed up river.

THE C. N. S. *Chefoo* commenced her annual overhaul at Messrs. Boyd and Co's

premises on Tuesday. The Revenue cruiser *Pingching* is undergoing extensive alterations by the same firm.

THE German steamer *Muthilde*, which left here on the 18th instant for Tangku, via Kiaochow and Chefoo, is back in Shanghai, having met with a mishap to her engines. Her cargo is being transhipped. She broke her tail-shaft when half-way between Shaweishan and Kiaochow. The accident was evidently the result of a hidden flaw in the metal as the sea at the time was perfectly smooth, and no undue strain was brought on the shafting. The vessel was too far to the westward to be sighted by the numerous steamers making to and from the Promontory, however, she was fortunately picked up by the German cruiser *Hertha* bound from Kiaochow to Shanghai and towed to port.

THE following is the complete list of the officers of H.M.S. *Deutschland*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia:—

Captain zur see Müller.

Capt.-Lieut. Hintz.

" von Koppelow.

" von Born.

" von Brill.

" von Lange.

Ober Lt. zur see Hopfner.

" Meidenger.

" Herzbruch.

Lt. zur see Reichert.

" von Tilly.

" von Knesbeck.

" Schwengers.

" Wegener.

" Sühning.

" Schultz.

Stabsarzt Dr. Reich.

Assistenzarzt Dr. Roloff.

Ingenieur Graefe.

Habs. Zahlmeister Scherler.

Zahlmeister Block.

Adjutant Dr. Kgl. Hoheit, Corvetten

Captain von Witzleben.

NEVER within the recollection of the last thirty years has the water been so low at Taku as it was during the latter part of last week. A strong N.W. gale had forced the water out of the Gulf and the bar was absolutely dry at low water, so much so that Chinese were seen carrying communications on foot between a couple of steamers that were on the bar. The N.W. bank was dry out to the pilot boat. At high water there was only a little over four feet of water. The temperature on the 19th was as low as 37° F. The steamers *Hoangho*, *Kwangchi*, and *El Dorado* are lightening over the bar for their respective companies, the Taku Tug and Lighter Company having most of their lighters jammed in the river.

FROM time to time our readers have seen short stories and various articles in our columns from Mrs. Muirhead's pen; but it is probable that her more permanent works which are now advertised, have not been brought to their notice. We therefore direct attention to them, as the season approaches for Christmas homeward mails and gifts to our juvenile friends in China. The stories are simple, true to life, and full of interest; just such literature, in fact, as one would wish to see in the hands of the young. The following stories by Mrs. Muirhead are for sale at the Shanghai book-stores: *Sibyl Garth*, *Helen Murdoch*, *My Sister Ruth*, *Guy Beauchamp's Victory*, *Bertie and I*.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of copies in English and Chinese of the tariff of rates of the Chinese Imperial Post, printed on sheets adapted to easy reference.

THE first issue of *Boyd's Commercial Guide for China*, described as "a monthly review of trade for the Far East," has reached us. It is printed at home with the exception of an inset supplement

prepared locally. It is neatly produced, but even making allowance for the difficulties attaching to a first number, it is not easy to say what "long-felt want" it is intended to fill. Journalistically, and so far as the commercial peculiarities of the China trade are concerned, there is room for improvement. It disinterestedly dissociates itself from the class of journals "of which, unfortunately, so many exist merely for the sake of taking payment for advertisements indiscriminately," so that one would gather that it will embark upon the risky course of making itself responsible for the announcements of its advertisers. The cover is attractive as a piece of printing, but the portion of the map of China that it embraces is strangely misleading; the Gulf of Pechili has become dry land, Port Arthur is presumably an inland city, Chefoo, Tiensing (*sic*) and Peking are on the same river, whilst besides such errors as Formoso, for Formosa, there are other inaccuracies. For a paper assuming to be a reliable authority these peculiarities are striking. The *Guide* quotes copiously from the Shanghai paper, and in the supplement there is an article upon the proposed tramways in Shanghai. It strikes one that the person responsible for the production has still something to learn about China. The price is one tael, and the subscription Tls. 10 a year, post free.

THE following numbers drew the three principal prizes of the October-drawing of the Loteria de Juarez, Mexico:—35,833, 20,683 and 48,226.

WE have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 21st instant.—The continued drought has elicited two very penitential decrees from the Empress Dowager.—There has been snow at Peitaiho and Tongshan, and there was ice at Tientsin on the 16th.—Mr. H. G. Phipps died on the 19th of acute dysentery.—The Tientsin Freemasons propose to give a Ball in which non-Masons will be allowed to participate.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 25th instant.—The only news is the launch on the 19th instant of the steam yacht *Meran*, built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. for the Resident General of the Federated Malay States. Her dimensions are 125×18½×11 feet, and she is to steam 19 knots.—Beginning with the 1st proximo, the Colegrove-Finlay line will run regularly from Singapore via Manila and Honolulu to the Pacific Coast.—The Editor of the *La Patria* at Manila has been arrested for printing seditious matter.—It was the German man-of-war *Hansa*, not a merchant vessel, that had to put back to Singapore owing to the bursting of a steam-pipe.—A Marine Court was to enquire on that date into the recent casualty to the *Esmeralda*.—Lieut. R. N. Bray, of the West Ridings, has been appointed to the 1st Chinese Regiment.—Dr. Herbert Bromley, a well-known dentist, had been taken to hospital at Poona, plague-stricken.

WE are very glad to see that the white-washing finding of the Court of Enquiry is not to be, as we feared it would, the last act in the *White Cloud* drama. The *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 23rd instant, says:—"Captain Raymond, late of the *White Cloud*, which foundered on her way to Manila, has been arrested on a warrant. We understand he is charged with leaving the waters of the Colony with a vessel in an unseaworthy condition and knowing her to be so. The arrest was effected in the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday afternoon by Chief Detective Inspector Hanson and Detective O'Sullivan."

COMPLAINTS are so often made nowadays of the conduct of Japanese rays of steamers, that we have much pleasure in reprinting the following extract from the *China Mail* of the 19th instant:—

"Australian exchanges bring news of a shocking accident to a Sunday School

picnic party, in Sydney Harbour. The children were disembarking in the evening, from the steamer *Waterview*, when the gangway collapsed, throwing between 80 and 90 children into the water. Two boys were drowned, and several children of tender years are suffering from shock. The officers and crew of the Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru* rendered invaluable assistance in the work of rescue. The chief officer, Mr. W. Greene, who was on the bridge, heard the crash of the gangway and the screaming of the children. Thinking that there had been a collision, he ordered the quartermaster to get the crew out. The Japanese sailors, who were down below at the time, turned out without the slightest hesitation, ran round to where the gangway had collapsed, and plunged in to render all the assistance they could. Taken unawares their prompt action is all the more praiseworthy. The majority of the boys had been by this time taken from the water, but the Japanese sailors being expert divers were very useful. Life-buoys and belts were also supplied from the *Kasuga Maru*, but what were more valuable to the rescuers were some of Holmes' patent lights, which ignited when thrown into the water. These illuminated the surface of the harbour in the immediate vicinity most effectively and burned for a long time.

"The Government of New South Wales having decided to recognise the bravery of the Japanese sailors of the *Kasuga Maru* in rescuing the children, requested Mr. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of Trade and Commerce, to present the members of the crew who assisted in the rescue with £2s. each. The presentation was made in the smoking-room of the *Kasuga Maru*, in the presence of Captain Haswell, the chief officer, the assistant purser, and Captain Webber of the Shipwreck Relief Society. In handing the sum to the several sailors, Mr. Kirkpatrick expressed the admiration which the Government felt at the plucky conduct of the men, and by the action they had taken there was no doubt that several lives had been saved. The names of those to whom the awards were made are as follows:—H. Tomimoto, boatswain; M. Yoshimoto, quartermaster; F. Kurozaki, A.B.; M. Umetsu, A.B.; R. Ishii, A.B.; K. Washizu, A.B.; Y. Rikami, A.B.; T. Murakoshi, A.B.; A. Ikawa, fireman; K. Nakajima, fireman; M. Ichiji, fireman; H. Kita, greaser; Y. Takeda, fireman."

FROM the *China Mail* of the 19th we learn that plague has reappeared at Alexandria.—The new battleship *London* was launched on the 22nd ultimo.—The Dundee strike and lock-out are finished.—Mrs. Langtry's *Mahua* won the Prince Edward Handicap of 2,000 sovs.—Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., has returned from Australia to Hongkong in restored health.—President Krüger has returned the lion presented by Mr. Rhodes to the Pretoria Zoological Gardens.—There was an important fire on the *Isla de Cuba* at Hongkong on the night of the 18th.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 19th, Kobe the 20th, and Nagasaki the 21st instant.—The *Kobe Herald* reports a fire at a camphor refinery owned by Mr. A. J. McGlew. The loss was estimated at 36,000 yen.—It is evident that Russia is again trying to get a port in Korea, but this would be a breach of her Port Hamilton agreement with us, and would at once unite us with Japan against her.—Mr. E. Kellmann, a Kobe broker, died at Tokio at the age of 43.—The Crown Prince of Japan paid a visit to Kobe on the 20th.—The only men-of-war in harbour at Nagasaki on the 23rd were the Russian cruisers *Pamiat Azova* and *Vladimir Monomach*.—The *Japan Mail* thinks that any act of Russian aggression in southern Korea will be resolutely resisted by Japan.—The N.Y.K. is about to declare a dividend at the rate of

ten per cent.—It is stated that the murderer Miller is about to appeal to the Court of Cassation on the ground that he killed Ward in self-defence.—Eleven Japanese doctors and four assistants have been engaged by the Taotai at Newchwang to combat the plague.

The following telegrams, the Saigon one is from the *Japan Mail*, and the others from the *Kobe Chronicle*:—

Seoul, 14th October.

It is stated that the Korean Government made an official reply last night to the Russian Minister's demand with regard to the purchase of land at Masanpho. The reply points out that the Korean Government has no longer anything to do with the affair, and informs Russia that negotiations should be opened directly with the Japanese Government.

15th October.

The gist of the reply of the Korean Government to the demand of Russia is said to have been that nothing could now be done, as the land at Masanpho desired by Russia had already been purchased by the Japanese, so that the Russian Government must treat directly with Japan, which was now the owner of the land.

Tokio, 15th October.

In case the Russian Government refers the land lease question at Masanpho directly to the Japanese Government, the latter has resolved to decline it with decision, whatever demand Russia may make.

London, 15th October.

The *Times* has an article calling attention to the fighting qualities of the Russian Pacific squadron, and to the fact that of late Russia has been regularly transporting troops to the Far East.

Tokio, 16th October.

The authorities of the General Army Staff Department have asked for the consent of the British Government (through the British Minister) for the dispatch of Japanese officers to the Transvaal to witness the operations, and in the meantime have issued instructions to the military attaches in the Japanese Legation in London ordering them to proceed to the seat of war.

Peking, 16th October.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager to-day sent a message secretly to Messrs. Liu and Ching, who were recently sent to Japan on an alleged commercial mission, expressing her satisfaction at the results.

The ostensible reason for the audience of the Russian Minister with the Empress Dowager is the presentation of a decoration. It is reported, however, that he took occasion of the audience to point out that there was apparently a feeling of antipathy growing up in the Chinese Government against Russia, and that the dispatch of Liu and Ching on a mission to Japan was a discourteous action towards Russia.

It is believed by some that the Russian Minister has demanded that a large quantity of firearms should be bought by China from Russia.

17th October.

Yesterday's dispatch stated that the Russian Minister presented a decoration, but in reality he presented certain documents. It is believed the Russian Minister will set out shortly on a tour of inspection in Mongolia.

Tokio, 17th October.

A Peking dispatch of the 15th instant which has reached Tokio states that the Russian Minister has had an audience with the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. It is believed the object of the Russian Minister is either to express the disapproval of the Russian Government with regard to the dispatch to Japan of the commissioners Liu and Ching, or to make representations in regard to the Peking Railway.

Peking, 17th October.

The audience of the Russian Minister with the Empress Dowager and the Emperor was with the object of presenting

their Majesties with a copy of the record of the Czar's travels in the Far East when he was Czarevitch.

London, 17th October.

The meeting of the Houses of Parliament took place to-day.

The Queen's Speech said that the Houses were called together because under the exceptional exigencies produced by the war with the Transvaal it was proposed to call out the Reserves.

Circumstantial reports have been received that three hundred Boers have been killed in a battle at Mafeking.

18th October.

A Supplementary Estimate has been submitted to the House of Commons for ten millions sterling, to be devoted to war purposes.

The Queen's Message to Parliament, which proposes to call out the Militia, suggests foreign complications: but it is not credited that such complications actually exist. The reason for the calling out of the Militia and Reserves is probably to test the full organisation of British forces of all descriptions as a matter of precaution.

Saigon, 18th October.

The French Colonial Minister has received a telegram from Lieutenant Pallier, announcing that he has taken command of the Voulet mission. He confirms the assassination of Colonel Klöb, and adds that he has found Lieutenant Meynier, who will survive his wounds. The telegram says nothing about Captains Voulet and Chanoine.

Our Municipal florist, Mr. Arthur, has an excellent display of chrysanthemums in the Public conservatory which is well worth a visit. A similar show has also been arranged in the Chinese Garden. *A propos*, we notice that the plants are all being labelled according to Kew which is a valuable innovation of great service to the accomplished amateur as well as having the tendency to encourage the study of botany.

We learn from the *Nagasaki Press* that the quartermaster who caused the arrest of the European officers of the *Tamba Maru* has now been arrested himself on the charge of biting the third officer, Mr. Kent's leg in several places.—There are 674 steamers registered in Japan, 11 in Formosa, and 1,309 sailing ships. There are 73 shipbuilding yards in the Empire and 13 docks.—The police authorities had visited the U.S. troopship *Indiana* to compliment Colonel Childers and the officers on the splendid behaviour of the Tennessee Volunteers while the vessel was in Nagasaki.—A telegram received in Tokio says that sixteen British officers were wounded in the attack on the armoured train near Mafeking.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 17th instant, says:—"A severe storm has been raging here since early Monday morning, and last evening the gale appeared to be gaining in intensity. No accidents had been reported up to the time of going to press, but it was feared that, if the gale continued, a long list of casualties would have to be recorded. Shipping in the harbour yesterday was practically at a standstill, as the sampans and lighters refused to put off to the vessels. It was stated last evening that several Japanese houses on the hill had been considerably damaged, but no particulars of the accident could be obtained."

The *Nagasaki Press* quotes the following telegrams from native papers:—

Utsunomiya, 12th October.

The bodies of those killed by the railway accident have been handed to their relatives. The search still continues down the entire length of the river Hoki. A religious commemoration is to be given on a grand scale.

Yoshihara, 12th October.

The Sappers of the Third Divisional Army, who have been hard at work cutting

a tunnel through the mountain, have succeeded in their work, and the whole body of water has been carried through the tunnel, so that the inundated district has assumed its normal condition. The railway traffic was resumed yesterday, commencing with the 12.30 p.m. down train.

Tokio, 12th October.

The disasters of the 7th instant were by no means confined to the Tokaido district. As telegraphic communication becomes restored, further disasters are heralded. The water in and about Kamogawa, Bushu, was noticed to be gradually rising a week ago, this being accompanied by peculiar subterranean rumblings. On the 7th instant the water rose to a tremendous height and then began to roll over the beach. It destroyed the embankment, and carried away the fishing boats, and the cottages. About 5 p.m. the waves assumed an uglier aspect and washing against the stone dyke carried away the greater part of it. The people fled for their lives. Altogether 70 houses were washed away, together with 70 to 80 people. The whole fishing village has disappeared, the locality presenting a most desolate appearance.

The *Japan Mail* says:—"A telegram published by the *Asahi* says that the Korean Government, driven into a corner by Russia's persistence in the matter of Masampo, gave its final answer on the 13th instant, to the effect that it is entirely powerless to take any step of the nature desired by its *vis-à-vis*, and that if Russia has anything more to say, she had better address herself direct to Japan. If Korea has really adopted that course, it does more credit to her astuteness than to her dignity. Certainly such a reply is not calculated to satisfy Russia. It is probable that the true inwardness of this Masampo business is not fully understood by the public. Russia's only ground of objection, so far as the world knows, seems to be of an unsubstantial nature, for unless her Representative did more than peg out a section of land with the idea of future purchase, no valid claims can possibly be set up against persons who stepped in at a later date independently and purchased the land on their own account. The Russians, we may be sure, have a better case than that."

We have received the *London and China Express* of the 22nd ultimo.—Further important advantages are to be conferred by the Russian Government on the Dano-Russian East Asian Company.—The electric underground railway from Shepherd's Bush to the Bank will soon be completed at a cost of £3,000,000.—The Hamburg-American Line has bought four of the well-known Rickmers steamers.—Prince Jaime de Bourbon, only son of Don Carlos and a lieutenant in a Russian cavalry regiment, has gone into the steam shipping business at Odessa.—Bar silver was quoted 27d.—Tea prices were firm.—The *Kherson* took out a wealthy Russian naphtha prospector from Baku, who has leased a large oil-bearing tract in Sumatra.

The *London Daily Mail* of the 9th ultimo had the following message from Peking, under date the 8th ultimo:—

The Dowager Empress of China yesterday caused a telegram to be despatched to London requesting Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil, to proceed to China at once, in order to commence mining and commercial operations in the province of Szechuan.

And it adds the following explanation of the message:—

The message of the Queen Empress is explained by the fact that Mr. Pritchard Morgan has been appointed Unofficial Adviser on mining affairs to the Court of Peking and Administrator of Szechuan. Mr. Pritchard Morgan's mission to China is to place the whole of the mining affairs of the Empire on a thoroughly business basis. It is an enormous task. He commences work in Szechuan, the wealthiest province in

China, and one of the wealthiest tracts in the world. Reuter stated yesterday that the Tsungli Yamén had refused to ratify the mining concessions granted to the French on the ground that the regulations made by the Szechuan Mining Bureau had not been complied with. Mr. Pritchard Morgan is at the head of this Bureau.

His instructions are to hold a complete geological survey of Szechuan. He has secured the services of Mr. Jack, for a long time Government Geologist of Queensland, for a period of three years. Two assistant geologists go with Mr. Jack.

Chungking will be made the headquarters of the survey. Mr. Pritchard Morgan will stop with Mr. Archibald Little. He will, however, first go to Peking.

Mr. Pritchard Morgan has considerable interest in gold mines in North China, as well as in Corea. He expects to return to England next spring in time for the opening of Parliament.

VISITORS to China's seaside resorts will be interested in the following extract from the *Westminster Budget*:—

"The time-honoured gibe about the 'great mind' of the once-famous Mr. Justice Best ought assuredly now to be forgotten. The story ran that in an index 'Best, Mr. Justice, his great mind,' figured as an entry, and that, when the indicated page was sought, the mere record was found that the judge had said that he had 'a great mind' to commit an obstinate witness for contempt of Court. But who will dispute that the erring index-maker was unconsciously right now that a judgment has been exhumed from the dustiest recesses of the Law Reports, showing that Mr. Justice Best was the earliest of our judges who affirmed the citizen's right to bathe in the sea? His Chief Justice had ventured no further than the mild statement that 'bathing in the waters of the sea is, generally speaking, a lawful purpose'; but he of the 'great mind' held that, by bathing, those who live near the sea are taught their first duty, that being to assist mariners in distress, and that they acquire by the process confidence in the waves, and learn how to seize the proper moment for giving their assistance. The ingenuity of the contention is delightful, even though its practical application may leave something to seek; and the memory of Mr. Justice Best is avenged."

UNDER the heading "The World's Great Ships and who Owns Them," *Sell's Commercial Intelligence* says:—

"The newly-built *Oceanic* is easily first in the list of great vessels, with a gross register tonnage of 17,000, and her nearest rival is the German s.s. *Deutschland*, 15,500 tons, followed by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* 14,349 tons, and the *Patricia* 13,000 tons, all flying the German flag. Next come in the *Lucania* and the *Campania*, of 12,952 and 12,950 tons respectively. The Germans again come in with the *Pennsylvania*, 12,891 tons; the *Graf Waldersee*, 12,830 tons, and the *Pretoria*, 12,800 tons register. The next largest British boats are the *Cymric*, 12,552 tons, the *Medic*, 11,850, and the *Afric* 11,816, whilst the Germans can place against them the *Grosser Kurfurst*, 12,500, the *Kaiser Friedrich*, 12,480, and the *Belgia*, 11,100. Under the British flag there are only nine steamers of over 10,000 tons register, against nineteen similar German steamers.

"The Americans own four steamers of over 10,000 tons (the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, 11,629 tons each, the *Paris*, 10,669, and the *New York*, 10,674). No other nation possesses a single ship of over 10,000 tons register. Great Britain owns forty-seven steamers of between ten and seven thousand tons, 288 of between five and seven thousand, 273 between four and five thousand, and 741 between three and four thousand tons."

The following note is from the *Globe* of the 30th of August:—

"The rectification of the Burmo-Chinese boundary has already produced some beneficial results. For one thing, it has facilitated the establishment of a British Consulate at Momein, an important trading centre some distance beyond the new frontier, on the road to Talifu in Yunnan proper. From this advanced commercial post, British merchants should soon be able to get their goods to all parts of South-western China, and what may prove a most profitable market has, at last, an 'open door,' instead of one very tightly closed. The Yunnanese will not be slow to bring down their produce to Momein; they are keen traders, as is proved by their pluck and enterprise in running the gauntlet through the roving bands of cut-throats who infest the borderland between Southern Yunnan and Northern Siam. When railway communication between Momein and Bhamo is established—the Chinese Government accorded its permission some time ago—trade with the littoral is bound to assume considerable magnitude. But our manufacturers should lose no time in adapting their goods to the requirements of this new and most promising market. Like the adjacent Laos tribes, the Yunnanese are intensely conservative in their tastes. That which they are accustomed to has their preference, and our exports should, therefore, bear as much of an imitative character in these respects as can be managed. Happily, the recently established Yunnan Trading Company is controlled by experts who have special knowledge of local requirements, and our manufacturers will do well to act upon its counsel when preparing their initial consignments."

The *Globe* of the 15th ult. says:—"The general effect of Sir William White's address to the British Association yesterday on steam speeds at sea was that considerable increase might be expected in the size of the steamships of the future, but that any great increase in speed could only be accomplished gradually. He very completely knocked on the head the sanguine view entertained by certain hopeful souls that, because great advances in speed had been recently made they were going to continue at the same rate, and that we were on the brink of accomplishing fifty or sixty knots an hour. He very wisely pointed out that it was impossible to take the speed of torpedo-vessels as a standard of what might be done with larger vessels of a sea-going type, yet he admitted that the lessons learned from these very specially constructed vessels had had its influence on the machinery of larger ships. His purview extended over the last sixty years, during which progress in sea travelling has been remarkable enough. During that time, if we may follow him in taking the two *Himalayas* as representative cases, length has increased about forty per cent, displacement has trebled, while speed has increased only by one-half. For many years the idea of increasing the size of ocean-going steamers without limit was in abeyance, and it was supposed that the size of the *Great Eastern* would never be exceeded. It is now found that increased length and weight favour the better maintenance of speed at sea. Hence we find that the *Oceanic*, which has just made her maiden trip to New York, is actually longer than was the ill-starred *Great Eastern*, and that considerations, not only of swiftness under given conditions, but of regularity in nearly all circumstances of weather, point to an even greater extension of the same principle. The acquisition of greater speed, which depends upon a vast number of considerations, such as lightness of material for the hulls, the employment of special fuels, steam pressures, rates of revolution, and the multiplication of screws, must in the nature of things be a matter of comparatively slow and certainly of deliberate growth."

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE WAR.

24th Oct.

THE news which we publish to-day is unusually stirring, and will be read with great satisfaction by all Englishmen, using the word in its largest sense, including the English of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and our colonial possessions generally, as it will be, we know, by a great number of our American cousins. A glance at the map of South Africa will show that the Western frontier of Natal marches with the Orange Free State for about 100 miles, and that running parallel to this frontier is the Natal railway to Pretoria. This is a tempting objective to an enterprising enemy, and one which it is not possible to protect in its entirety with the force at Sir G. White's disposal, without running the risk of weak garrisons being cut off and surrounded, which would necessitate a force being dispatched to their relief, and so compel the British to a definite line of advance through Natal—a line which for many reasons is undesirable. Sir G. White therefore acted wisely in withdrawing General Symons's force from Newcastle and in disposing of it to cover the important railway junction at Ladysmith. It is clear from the telegram that the Boers, fully alive to the strategic importance of this point, advanced with some 4,000 rifles and a battery to seize it. They appear to have selected a strong position within range of the British camp, on which they opened fire, which looks as though their advance had partaken more or less of the nature of a surprise. However this may be, General Symons was more than equal to the occasion, for with soldierly instinct he assumed the offensive with brilliant results.

The telegrams, however, are not quite clear as to whether General French's action took place immediately after General Symons's attack, or was a separate engagement. Presumably Symons telegraphed back to Ladysmith the news of the Boer advance, upon which Sir George White hurried forward with French's Cavalry Brigade and thus reaped the fruits of the infantry soldier's victory.

This fight at Glencoe is of considerable importance. The Boers, firm in the belief that attack and defeat of the British are synonymous terms, have received a rude check. They have been hustled out of a chosen position by a force probably not numerically superior to their own, but this has not been effected without severe loss on our side. Deplorable is the news that General Symons's wounds are mortal. We can only hope that the worst anticipations may not be realised, and that this gallant soldier may yet live to receive the rewards

to which his bravery and skill entitle him. The proportion of losses amongst the officers is unusually heavy. Probably during the advance of our troops through the open country the Boer marksmen selected the officers as special objects for their aim, knowing how much depended on them and their leading. Besides, many of them would be rendered conspicuous by being mounted.

The victory at Eland's Laagte was also a costly one, as the storming of an exceptionally strong position on a rocky hill, held by men who can shoot as straight as the Boers, must be. The capture of prisoners and guns is a proof that it was a valuable victory; and that among the prisoners taken is the nephew of the Transvaal Commander-in-Chief will bring home to the Boers very forcibly what they have brought upon themselves by their insolent ultimatum.

The move of the Channel fleet to Gibraltar is a necessary precaution. When time does not admit of affairs between nations being adjusted by the more delicate machinery of diplomacy, the dispatch of a squadron answers in a practical manner the same end. In this case it suggests that England will tolerate no interference from any source.

The negotiations which led to the purchase of, or at any rate to the permission to use, Delagoa Bay as a base in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal were from their very nature of a most secret character, and could not safely be communicated to other nations. It is therefore not surprising if the decision to make Delagoa Bay the base of operations may cause some irritation amongst other Powers which is best dealt with by firmness; hence the significance of the move of the Channel fleet.

By the acquisition of Delagoa Bay the British advance will be simplified. Durban, the port of Natal, is a wretched harbour, with a bar which renders the landing of men and animals a work of extreme difficulty. It is besides some 50 miles further than Delagoa Bay from Pretoria, the immediate objective of the campaign. But the great advantage of Delagoa Bay is that the main operations of the war will be taken out of the Cape Colony, its dependencies, and Natal, and transferred to the enemy's territory. Not until Sir Redvers Buller arrives with reinforcements and commences an advance from Portuguese territory, can any decisive action be expected, and in the meantime we must not be surprised to hear of small successes by the enemy in Bechuanaland, such as the affair at Vryburg. Eventually, however, the pressure caused by Sir Redvers' advance from the East on Pretoria will draw the main body of the Boers towards the threatened point, when a battle may be expected

to take place some 50 miles east of Pretoria. Of the result of this engagement there can be no humanly speaking be little doubt, though victory will not be obtained without considerable loss; for whatever may be the faults and weaknesses of the Boers, their greatest detractors have never attempted to throw any doubt on their gallant bearing in battle.

27th Oct.

REUTER's telegram as to the progress of the war in Natal, received last evening, confirms the news reported from Saigon that the force from Dundee under Colonel Yule has succeeded in joining hands with Sir George White, and that the whole force is concentrated near Ladysmith. There was a comparatively heavy loss in Tuesday's fight, and the capture of a whole squadron of Hussars and eight officers is a sensible blow to the small force of British available. It is to be hoped that Sir George White will be able to hold his own until reinforcements can arrive; but our War Office seems to be as incorrigible as ever, and so far from Lord Wolseley's boast being true, that we could dispatch an army corps complete to any desired point in a week, it is now said that it cannot be at the Cape before Christmas. The fact seems to be that our Government shared the belief of Mr. Chamberlain's supporters generally that if they were firm enough President Krüger would give way, and therefore they did not perfect the arrangements that should have been made for action in case the Boers, as is the case, did not give way. They do things, happily, very differently in India. Natal begged for troops, showing much more foresight than the Home Government, they were ordered from India, and almost as soon as they were ordered they were ready to go. If Natal is saved from the first onslaught of the Boers, it will be due to the readiness of the Indian authorities. There have been warnings enough of late years of the suddenness with which wars break out, but they have not been enough to produce any salutary change in the antiquated red-tape methods of the permanent civilians who control our War Office. Distinguished soldiers who know the defects of our system and are burning to remedy them try their hands at the improvement of matters, but the permanent civilians are always too much for them, and the soldiers are removed to other posts when they get to know the ropes enough to make a change.

The earlier Reuter's telegrams that we publish this morning are not reassuring. There have been many who have feared that the present war would not end before other combatants had been drawn into it; the

first disquieting hint was the news of the intended dispatch of the Channel Squadron to Gibraltar, and now we are told that the hands at Portsmouth dockyard are working overtime, preparing cruisers for sea. The Transvaal has no fleet against whose cruisers it is necessary to protect the transports, and so far there is no indication that any other Power is likely to assist the Transvaal. Russia has shown no signs of any intention to back Oom Paul, and indeed there was an idea that we were to have a free hand in South Africa on condition of not interfering with any other Power in China. We gather from the German Press that there is a good deal of sympathy for the Boers in Germany, but it was understood that the German Government was not likely to interfere; in fact, in championing the Outlanders we are by no means fighting the battle of the English exclusively. The French have large interests in the Rand mines, and whatever ameliorations in the lot of the mine-owners our action produces benefits the French as well as ourselves. It is not easy to see then what Power it is that it is thought may possibly make a move against us.

We know from the telegrams published yesterday that Kimberley was in a state of alarm. There is a small local force there, comprising the Griqualand West Brigade, which includes the Diamond Fields Horse, the Diamond Fields Artillery, and the Kimberley Rifles, but this force would be far outnumbered by the large commandos which we are told are advancing on Kimberley. President Krüger has made a bold move by annexing by proclamation British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, and that he should make such a move encourages the suspicion that there is some European Power behind him. British Bechuanaland stretches from the German territory on the west coast to the Transvaal. The railway from the Cape to Rhodesia goes up through it, the line running close to the Transvaal border. Griqualand West which, by proclamation, the Orange Free State is to have, belongs to Cape Colony, and it will be interesting to see how the Afrikaners at the Cape receive this impudent claim, which gives Kimberley and the diamond mines to the Orange Free State and makes Mr. Rhodes a Free State burgher, while Mafeking is made by a stroke of the pen an appanage of the Transvaal. It is difficult to believe that these proclamations are mere bravado; in a little while, no doubt, we shall know a little better what President Krüger really means by issuing them. After all, it may have been done in the hope that it would keep the natives quiet by making them believe that the Transvaal is strong enough to take away these countries from the British.

We cannot doubt that there will be great dissatisfaction at home with the bad management of the Government. The present is distinctly not a war into which the Government has been forced by popular feeling; rather the people have had to be educated by the Government and the Press into approving it. Had the Government been forced into war by popular feeling they might have had some excuse for unreadiness, but they have none now. They must take the blame for their unjustified belief that the Boers would not fight, that the Orange Free State would not join them, that the contingent from India was sufficient to protect Natal until they could get an Army Corps to the Cape; and if there is a serious disaster before the Army Corps does get there, they will be justly blamed very heavily.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

26th Oct.

A RECENT number of the London Times contained an account of a visit to the Russian railway works in Manchuria sent by an extremely competent and well-informed "occasional correspondent." He begins with a short account of a trip from Peking to Kalgan, which the correspondent found to be a thriving, bustling city of from 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, doing a busy trade with Kiakhta on the north, Sining near Lake Kokonor on the west, and Peking on the south, and concludes that a railway to Peking, a distance of 130 miles, would pay very well, and would not cost more than £6,000 a mile, rolling stock and the necessary buildings included.

Returning to Peking, the correspondent went to Newchwang, and describes the position of the treaty port, the large preparations being made for the terminus of the Imperial Chinese Shanhaikuan-Newchwang line, and the camp, three miles higher up on the left bank, of "the Russian Manchurian line, euphemistically styled 'The Chinese Eastern Railway.'" This camp, he tells us, "is situated just at the bend of the river and receives the full shock of its current. The banks are composed of very friable earth, and I was not surprised to learn from Mr. Titoff, the Russian superintendent engineer, who most courteously gave me all the information I asked for, that during the one year he has been there the river has cut in no less than 140 feet." The correspondent's account of the condition of the rolling stock that has been shipped from the United States and is lying at the Russian camp is quite pitiful. In the first place, the first twenty or more locomotives that were sent out from the Baldwin Works were sent with fire-boxes for burning wood, although there is no wood in the country; and they are compound

engines, "a complication most undesirable where skilled workmen and drivers are not available, and where simplicity is a matter of the first consideration." Subsequent engines are to be coal-burning and to have single expansion. The correspondent continues:—

These engines, many of which were not yet uncased, have been lying exposed to the weather for a long time. Originally sent to Newchwang by a vessel which was too big to get over the bar, they were taken to Port Arthur and there transhipped. Seldom have I seen such brutal usage as these have suffered—the ground was littered with huge bent and broken cases, lying at all angles, and thus exposed to severe and injurious strains; axles and bright parts of cranks stripped of protection and rusted up; axle boxes broken or their flimsy sheet metal covers wrenched off; funnels and spark arresters crushed and bent, rusty connecting rods mixed up with fire bars, twisted firing tools, bent stays and guide-bars and railings-bolts and nuts lying about losing touch of the parts they belonged to. The buildings for stores tool-shops, erecting shops, &c., at present put up are wood with galvanised covered roofs and are of the most ramshackle type. From the camp the line runs east for 13 or 14 miles to Tashihchao, where it connects with the trunk line north and south from Port Arthur, the gauge being the Russian standard of 5ft. This camp and the connecting line are to be taken up by China in ten years' time according to agreement, but the fact that the Russians have just acquired double the extent of their present very large holding hardly points to this conclusion. The rails in this section of the line are 35ft. long and weigh about 64lbs. per running yard, which is rather too light for main line work. The sleepers are made for the most part of Japanese timber—very tough and good according to what I was told, but I do not think very many would have passed a home inspector. Roughly hewn from the log, with unsquared ends, they varied 6in. to 9in. in length and proportionately in their other dimensions. Not a few were almost triangular in section.

It was learnt from Mr. Titoff that the line was to be opened from Port Arthur to Tieling, some 35 miles north of Moukden, this autumn, and the whole line is to be completed in two-and-a-half years from now. This seems to be too sanguine. From Port Arthur to the Newchwang junction the line is said to be almost complete; from the junction to a little beyond Haichêng the rails are laid and the formation completed, and thence to Liaoyang nearly completed. But there were several gaps in the line, and at several places the native contractors had bolted, and the coolies were deserting by hundreds. Owing to inexperience the Russians have not been able to get nearly as good work out of the coolies as Mr. Kinder gets, nor have they yet organised a competent staff of contractors and men. "It was striking to see the very large number of Russians employed all along the line and at the divisional centre, contrasted with the scattered handful of Englishmen who control the technical establishment and works of the Chinese lines. Another cause for the scarcity of coolies may very

probably be looked for in the fact that the rough military police . . . have so intimidated the countryside as to make the Russian service unpopular, and render the work of the engineers all the harder."

From Liaoyang to Moukden the line formation is fairly complete, but thence to Tieling little or nothing has been done. At Haicheng, Liaoyang, and Moukden the line crosses large affluents of the Liao, which are fordable in ordinary weather, but which become raging torrents in a wet season, bursting their banks and inundating the country. If such a wash-out were to take place again miles of the railway would disappear. The line, therefore, exists on the sufferance of nature, and enormous works will have to be undertaken in the way of controlling these rivers. Temporary bridges are to be erected meanwhile; in fact, the whole line is of the most temporary character, and will, it is confessed, all have to be relaid before long. To quote again:—

Some little distance from Haicheng we struck the Chinese Eastern Railway running north. The formation was complete and the sleepers and rails laid. Although this part of the line had been completed for some little while and the embankment had had time to consolidate, and some of the light construction engines had run over it, I was at once struck with the fact, a very obvious one, that both in the vertical and lateral axes to the plane of direction the line of rails appeared, when looking along it, to be like a ribbon curving upwards and downwards and also to the right and to the left. The vertical curvature was, of course, due to the settling of the embankment, but the lateral deviation, on closer examination, I found due to the fact that hardly a single rail was straight—almost all curved outwards or inward. This defect, whatever its cause, cannot be remedied except by taking up and straightening, a troublesome process when trains have once begun running. But unless it is remedied the action of passing trains must continually aggravate the irregularities and increase the wear and tear incidental to them. Further on I came to somewhat newer embankments, which had sunk considerably after the recent showers. A number of rails and sleepers were for a longish distance left alternately suspended *en l'air* or resting crookedly on the surface of the embankment. A small gang was at work packing these up in a somewhat perfunctory fashion, which would be sharply tested by the passage of the next engine. At the river crossing, a distance of about 200 yards between high water marks, there were as yet no signs of preparation for the temporary wooden bridge, but unhewn stone rubble has been dumped into the stream, to form rough piers, on which rail lengths have been laid to form temporary girders.

From Haicheng the line runs on a high embankment—to be out of the reach of floods—to Moukden. According to agreement it is kept ten miles away from the Imperial burying-places, but it will no doubt hereafter be carried close up to the city. The trading classes naturally welcome it as improving communications and fostering trade; the officials regard it with a holy horror; while the country people are angry because

their land has been taken from them without payment, which is the fault of the Chinese, not of the Russians:—

According to the constitution of the company, which be it remembered is a Chinese not a Russian one (!) the railway company receives a free grant of all the land it requires, the Chinese Government undertaking to expropriate the landholders and presumably to compensate them. I learnt that at several places in the neighbourhood of Moukden the villagers were so exasperated that they had sworn to defend their property by force, and as the country abounds with modern firearms and ammunition, picked up in profusion on the fields of the late war, or abandoned in flight by the Chinese troops, things looked rather serious, and a regiment of Russian regulars was hurried up from Port Arthur. However, on a joint committee of a Chinese and Russian official visiting the villagers concerned and talking the matter over with them, and on the latter undertaking to pay for all land acquired, the farmers gave in. So far they are stated to remain unpaid.

Whatever is Russia's ultimate object in making it, this railway is doing a great civilising work in Manchuria, and setting other nations a good example of energy and perseverance.

CLEAN CLOTHES.

28th Oct.

ON our first page this morning will be found the prospectus of the Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., which comes before the public with a request for the moderate sum of fifty thousand taels. Since Dr. Macleod horrified us all by a description of the way in which our washing is done at present there has been but little improvement, although the Municipal Council have done their best to get our washing out of the troubled waters in which it is now struggling; but the only possible valuable reform must consist in the establishment of a steam laundry under European supervision. This the proposed company is going to give us, and it must be allowed that the scheme has not been hastily undertaken or without sufficient thought. There are a good directorate, sufficient capital, and a satisfactory arrangement with the San Francisco Company that has undertaken to erect the plant. In the words of the prospectus, "the venture only requires the support of the community, to eventuate into a great public boon, and the Directors have every confidence in inviting the co-operation of the Public." We shall be very disappointed if they do not readily secure that co-operation.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best and purest dentifrice, being warranted free from any acid or gritty ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, it eradicates the formation of tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, sweetens the breath, induces a healthy action of the gums, causing them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE is the best preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S articles, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

CHINGWANTAO.

28th Oct.

IN connection with the Northern Railway it would be as well to call attention to the scheme that is being put forward for converting the open roadstead of Chingwantao by means of a breakwater into a safe and commodious shipping port, as if ever this scheme comes to maturity it is bound to have very considerable effect upon the prosperity of the Tientsin to Shanhaikuan section of the line.

The originator of this vast scheme is Mr. G. Detring, who has Chang Yen-mao—or Chang Yi according to his official appellation—at his back. Mr. Detring has been officially appointed Commissioner of Customs at Chingwantao, but the appointment is purely nominal for the present, as he does not reside there, and there would be nothing whatever to do if he did live there, Chingwantao being at present represented merely by barren rock and a strip of sandy beach. As a port its existence depends solely on future developments. Chingwantao is a rocky island at the eastern extremity of the small bay on the coast beyond Peitaiho, and is only 9 miles from Rocky Point of the latter place, being separated from the mainland by a narrow strip dry at low water. The place is 12 miles west of Shanhaikuan. It is proposed to build a circular breakwater from the end of this island to a point in the little bay of such a curve that it will enclose an area of two miles by one mile. Messrs. Wolfe Barry of London sent out an engineer to survey the place, and to draw the plans for the most prodigious and ambitious scheme that was ever proposed by foreigners in Far Cathay. It must be borne in mind that no town exists there at present, so it is proposed to create one, and therefore on the plan of the new port appears a town well laid out on the American system, and this lies to the north of the port, where at present there is sandy beach. Between the rocky island on the east and the site of the proposed town is a large swamp, which it is intended shall be drained and turned into docks, as was originally done at Port Arthur, and the river that runs into the sea at this point is to be diverted and find its course to the sea in the adjoining bay more to the east. There will be an opening in the breakwater, well to the east, of 300 feet, so placed as to admit of three large steamers lying inside the eastern pier to load and discharge, as the railway from the mainland will be extended to this eastern pier. Generally speaking there is a good depth of water within the area enclosed by the breakwater, especially close to the eastern pier, where a depth of 26 feet is obtained. Some parts of the enclosed area will have to be dredged, especially towards the west,

but the holding ground throughout is good, as the bottom consists of blue clay. It is contended that this port will practically be free from ice, as it is only for a few days each winter that the sea is ever frozen in the neighbourhood, and the circular shape of the breakwater will deflect floating ice brought up by the currents, the exact direction of which have been ascertained. Floating ice will be prevented from drifting into the entrance to the port by strong iron chains, which will be placed in position when necessary, and diverting the course of the river as above noted will prevent the sea from freezing inside the breakwater.

It will naturally be asked how a revenue is to be obtained sufficient to pay for the enormous cost of this proposed scheme, where there is not a vestige of trade of any kind. The promoters of the scheme are of opinion that the development of the mineral wealth of the province will suffice for this in a great measure, and they propose to centre the various industries that will arise from the production of coal, iron, copper, and other metals in various parts of the province at the newly established port. It is contended, for one thing, that the great coal-field of the Kaiping district is capable of immense development, and Mr. Detring has a record of many borings made at different points which show seams of coal varying from a depth of a few feet to one great one of thirty feet, so that apparently a second Staffordshire lies close at hand. Near to Shanhaikuan there is, according to the same authority, an excellent seam of anthracite coal. This convenient production of coal will serve for the manufacture of iron at Chingwantao, as the ore can be brought by rail to the new port without difficulty. This and other kindred industries will soon develop Chingwantao into an important manufacturing centre. In addition it is to be the great shipping port of the North, and take the place of Tangku, as it will have none of the disadvantages under which that place labours. The new port will accommodate steamers of great draught, and as the route from the Shantung Promontory is 50 miles nearer to Chingwantao than to Taku, it follows that not only will steamers prefer to go there, but that vessels of much greater carrying capacity can be put on the line than is now possible for the Northern trade; and further that they will make the passage from Shanghai in 48 hours. In fact, Chingwantao will not only become the great coal depôt of China, as Moji is that of Japan, but it is also intended to attract to the new port all the machinery that is required for mining and other industries in the North, and commodious fitting shops will be built for the erection and repair of same, to be afterwards forwarded

by rail to the destination for which it is intended. Of course it is expected that piece goods and other foreign imports will be shipped to the north *via* Chingwantao, which it is calculated will be open all the year round.

The capital for this enormous development is to be provided by London, but Mr. Detring did not say what security the financiers would have for their investment or how long they would be willing to wait for any return for their advances. It is certainly a vast scheme, and if Mr. Detring can succeed in making London capitalists as sanguine of success as he is himself, some of the present foreign residents in China may live to see Chingwantao in all its glory as depicted on the plan.

Reviews.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND OF SEPT.

WHILE there were still hopes of peace at home when the last mail left, it was beginning to be understood that the Boers were determined on war, and it begins to be apparent that the two Republics, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, had some hope of ousting British supremacy from South Africa, where the Dutch have a numerical superiority over the British, and founding a great Dutch Republic with President Steyn of the Orange Free State as its first President. We give a few extracts from the papers in reference to the Transvaal crisis in the order of their dates. The first is from the *Daily News* of the 20th ultimo:—

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's word on the Transvaal crisis is very much to the point. It is sent to the Manchester Transvaal Committee, but is obviously intended for Pretoria, to which address the Committee would do well to forward it. What is wanted in order to solve the crisis is, says Sir Henry, "straightforward diplomacy and good will." These qualities were by common consent of all parties in this country conspicuous in the British dispatch of September 8. Even Mr. Courtney, while weeping over Sir Alfred Milner's "lost mind," rejoiced at the tone and substance of the dispatch in which Mr. Chamberlain, or the Cabinet, embodied Sir Alfred's policy. The policy of that dispatch was straightforward. It stated precisely what Great Britain asked without any reserve, equivocation, or confusion. The dispatch showed good will. It made things as easy as possible for the Transvaal Government. It asked for nothing which that Government or its agents had not at one time or another suggested, and by agreeing to the principle of Arbitration provided Mr. Kruger with something to show in return for concessions on his part. But what are we to say of Mr. Kruger's reply? It was certainly not conspicuous either for straightforwardness or for good will. The Transvaal Government could not with any fairness or consistency—Mr. Morley is our authority—withdraw from the five years' franchise. But in their reply they did withdraw it and they did so in a cloud of involved quibbling. The result is that any continuance in the policy of friendly negotiation on the present basis is made very difficult; and the serious contingency specified in the British dispatch at once arises. This is deplorable. For Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is perfectly right. Nothing was wanted to solve the crisis except straightforward diplomacy and good will.

The next is from the *Globe* of the same date, and it shows that more than a month ago the importance of Ladysmith was appreciated at home:—

Yesterday's rumour that President Kruger had addressed a second and more conciliatory reply to Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch not only lacks confirmation, but is contradicted by other news. The issue of summonses for a Cabinet Council on Friday would hardly have been necessary had the Pretoria Government shown a more accommodating disposition. It is further in evidence that preparations for active hostilities are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible in South Africa. While the Boers have massed fresh forces close to Laing's Nek and at Komati Point, both positions of great strategical value, the North Lancashire Regiment has been hurried off to Kimberley, with a considerable body of Royal Artillery. These reinforcements, which bring up the strength of the garrison to 1,200 efficient troops, have no little significance. As Kimberley lies just outside the Free State, on the western side, the Boers could not easily raid the diamond mines there, as they have repeatedly threatened of late, without passing through the intervening Republic. But if President Steyn either sanctioned or connived at that enterprise, England would have as clear a *casus belli* against the Free State as if it took direct part in the attack. The dispatch of additional troops to Kimberley may be, therefore, interpreted as a precaution to provide against the possible hostility, overt or covert, of the Free State. On the Natal side, the latest telegrams reveal an even more dangerous state of things than on the Kimberley-Mafeking boundary. Not without full occasion have the Dublin Fusiliers been hurried to Ladysmith, if it be true, as asserted, that "numerous parties of Boers have been seen in Weenen county." At Ladysmith, the railway connecting Durban with the interior bifurcates, one branch passing through the Transvaal to Johannesburg, the other the Free State *via* Krondstad. It is consequently, a position of the first strategical importance, both for offensive and defensive purposes. Happily, the British posts near the frontier have been strengthened during the last week or two and now hold strong positions.

From the *Times* of the 22nd ultimo we take the following extract from a leading article, dealing with President Steyn's speech in the Free State Raad. It is, of course, known that we have never had any quarrel with the Free State:—

The speech if we can rely upon the report available, is practically a declaration that, if we have war with the Transvaal, President Steyn will do his utmost that we shall also have war with the Free State. After stating that, in the unanimous opinion of the Free State, the terms offered to us at Bloemfontein were "exceedingly fair," he proceeded to describe the subsequent negotiations. The temper in which he did so may be judged from the fact that he said the Transvaal had been "decoyed" by the British Agent, and virtually accused the Imperial Government of bad faith. The one imputation is as false as the other. Mr. Conyngham Greene is a gentleman whose word will be accepted by his own countrymen as conclusive upon all matters to which he pledges it. President Steyn was not content with a mere review of the situation and with making unworthy charges of bad faith. He proceeded to show how he understood his own promise of two days before to do his best to "allay excitement," by tendering advice to the Transvaal and to his own burghers. He was disinclined, he said, to advise the Pretoria Government to accept the latest demands. He told his own Raad that they could not be indifferent to the troubles of the Transvaal, declared that they were bound by treaty to assist it, and that there was "nothing to warrant war on an attack on" that State. He advocated a commission and arbitration, and prayed that the Raad might be led to adopt resolutions conducive to peace and prosperity and also to the safety of their own country. We can re-echo that prayer, though not in the sense in which President Steyn appears to have breathed it. He is doing his best to urge his fellow-burghers to destruction in a quarrel which is not their own. A few hours may show whether they will be so foolish as to follow his counsels. If they do, their country will not be safe for long.

The *Fall Mall Gazette* of the 22nd ult, has a leading article on the crisis from

which we extract the following; what has gone on so far has not shown the entire accuracy of the correspondent's prognostications:—

Our special correspondent at Cape Town sends us some information this morning which reflects, no doubt, with absolute accuracy the feelings prevalent among the English population of the Colony. Alarm, and a not unnatural alarm, prevails as to the defence of the Western border. On that point it is only right to point out that, should the Boers take the initiative, the stopping of small raiding parties would be a military impossibility. They might tear up portions of the Bulawayo railway, they might even blow up a bridge or two, and they would certainly do damage to the farms of loyal settlers. But the chances of their taking any important British positions would be exceedingly small. Our correspondent declares, besides, that the Boers, in the event of hostilities, will not be the attacking side. They will observe their invariable tactics of waiting for the advancing enemy, of trying to take him unawares, and to shoot him down from behind cover. Even if the young men commit undisciplined and sporadic raids, we may take it that the seasoned burghers will not expose themselves in any such madcap adventures. The Fabian delays of the Boer Generals would have, besides, their political or, perhaps we should call it, their moral meaning. By representing themselves as patriots defending their altars and their hearths, much as the Israelites withstood the Moabites or the Amalekites of old, they hope to rally to their cause the Dutch throughout South Africa, their kinsmen from the Free State and the Cape as well. As we write, the Bloemfontein Raad has retired into secret session, and is taking its very serious decision. If President Steyn has been correctly reported, he will browbeat the peace party, and force the Republic to stand "solid" with the Transvaal. But, whether the Free State commits itself to the likelihood of an armed struggle with Great Britain or not, it will not really embarrass us. And what has Mr. Krüger to hope from the Dutch at the Cape? Possibly the assistance of straggling bands of young farmers, but nothing in the nature of organized co-operation. The resolution of the Afrikaner members of the Cape Parliament, if he reads it rightly, expresses an evident disinclination to abet him in any insane undertaking. "We beg to urge the expediency of doing the utmost, short of sacrificing independence, to avert the horrors of war." But who talks of robbing the Transvaal of its independence? Certainly not the British Government. The real advice to Mr. Krüger, therefore, that comes from Dutch South Africa is to accept the terms that the Cabinet will impose on him to-day, lest he have to face that Army Corps which will follow in hot haste upon their rejection.

The following is from a leading article in the *Times* of the 23rd ult. The Boers, as we know, did precipitate the conflict after all. The *Times* points out that there will be no more independent Republics in South Africa; and it may be added that President Krüger's proclamations annexing British Bechuanaland and West Griqualand are a precedent for the Cape to follow. The *Times* says:—

Of course, it is only too possible that the Transvaal Government or the ignorant and hot-headed burghers whose creatures they are may precipitate a conflict, and that our troops which are now in South Africa may find it impossible to undertake any offensive operations, even after an act of war, until they are reinforced by the Army Corps which is in preparation. As we have intimated, we do not think the Boers will rush too hastily into such a course of action, which would exhibit them to their champions at home as indisputably the aggressors. But it cannot be denied that the proceedings in the Orange Free State are calculated to encourage the Transvaal in its policy of wilful resistance. We are unable to understand why the Free State should commit itself to such a reckless defiance of the British Power, unless it is true, as has been freely stated, that President Steyn is inspired with the wild notion of becoming the chief of a South African confederacy,

extending from the Cape to the Zambesi and wholly independent of the British Imperial dominion. This is a vain dream, and if the uneducated Boers of the Transvaal are seduced by it the intelligent population of the Orange Free State ought to know better. The moment the first shot is fired in South Africa a situation will be created out of which the Dutch Republic cannot emerge as independent States. We have no quarrel with the Orange Free State and the community has no quarrel with us. If, as seems probable from the language of President Steyn and the debates in the Volksraad at Bloemfontein, the Free State Boers are determined to throw in their lot with their kinsfolk beyond the Vaal, they cannot do so under "limited liability." When Hanover and Electoral Hesse joined with Austria against Prussia in 1866, in spite of the appeal of the Prussians to them to remain neutral, they made their annexation inevitable as soon as the fortune of war went against their side.

The following extract from a letter from the correspondent of the *Times* at Johannesburg, dated the 14th ultimo, shows how the Boers were preparing to fill their military chest:—

The draft of the confiscation clause which it is proposed should be immediately added to the Gold Law is of the most drastic character. It empowers the Government to insist on the continuance of mining operations, partially or wholly suspended on any mining property, and, in the event of refusal, to confiscate the claim area, subject only to the rights of mortgagees. Everything depends on the discretion of the Government, and nothing is said as to the payable character of the mine. If martial law is proclaimed the Government has the right to take possession of the mines and work them, appropriating the mineral product for the benefit of the State with the obligation to compensate the owners, if their rights are protected by international law, on the restoration of peace. The State mining engineer has instructed the inspectors to conduct an inquiry at all mines as to where stocks of dynamite, coal, and provisions are stored or hidden, to direct managers to furnish a complete return of their white employees, and to warn them that it is illegal to conceal gold which they are unable to export.

The new draft High Treason Law is creating a sensation. The chief provision relates to the confiscation of all property in the State belonging to persons convicted of treason, inciting to treason, or any minor offence under this head. Moreover, the Court is empowered, in the case of non-residents guilty of plotting against the State, similarly to confiscate any property they possess in the Transvaal. These rigorous measures are creating a bad impression.

The following Money Market note is from the *Economist* of the 23rd ultimo:—

Nothing has occurred during the past week to change the condition of the money market, on which the Transvaal trouble continues to be the dominating influence. So long as the present uncertainty lasts, bankers are unwilling to tie up their funds, and while this makes short loans cheap and easily obtainable, it keeps up discount rates; and as the banks are not disposed to take bills freely, and not at all except at a fraction above the official rate, it diverts business to the Bank. The decline in the American exchange, and the possibility of gold being withdrawn for the United States, is an added reason for caution; but although some small purchases of gold for America have been made in the open market, the best opinion still is that no large demands upon the Bank's stock of the metal are likely to be made from that quarter. In the event of war, however, the shipments of gold that have already been made to the Cape would have to be largely supplemented, and one of the chief sources of the supply of the metal would be temporarily closed. The approach of the end of the quarter, when money always tends to become a little dearer, is a comparatively minor matter, as it affects the market only for a few days. But apart from that there is ample reason why the banks should seek at present to keep their resources well in hand.

The *Economist* was evidently among the majority at home who did not realise that

the Transvaal had made up its mind to fight and was only negotiating to gain time until the grass was growing on the *velde*. It speaks with well-considered approval of Sir William Harcourt's speech on the crisis, and cannot see what we are quarrelling about, why troops are massing on the borders, and why men talk of coming war. The conclusion of the article is:—

Now, we suggest that the controversy over an indefinite suzerainty should cease, and the terms of the Convention should be recognised on both sides and acted upon. We shall exercise our veto over Boer diplomacy, which the Boers must acknowledge. When concessions are made let them be acknowledged, and not made the starting-point of fresh immediate demands. If there are other subjects of controversies between ourselves and the Boers, let them be taken in due order, and not sprung all at once upon a bewildered people. It took us half a century of agitation to settle the bases of our modern suffrage system; we might at least allow a few months to the Boers. And as, if we only play our cards honestly and ably, we cannot be dislodged from the position in South Africa to which wealth and sheer force entitle us, let us cease this barren talk about suzerainty and guarantee the integrity of the South African Republic on condition of needed reforms being executed. Tact and temper will provide us with a solution of this crisis.

There is an interesting article on "Some Evils of Conscription."

The first leading article in the *Economist* of the 16th ultimo is a very good one on "The Verdict Given at Rennes," the last sentence of which is: "It is not Captain Dreyfus and M. Zola who are shaking France, but General Mercier and those who, with him, are sapping the confidence of the country in its army and its rulers." A note headed "Illicit Coining in India" points out that the number of spurious rupees annually detected in India is increasing very fast.

The first article in the *Investors' Review* of the 16th ultimo is headed "'Chartered' Desperation," and Mr. Wilson argues that peace with the Transvaal necessarily means ruin to the Chartered Company. Here is a portion of the argument:—

If the reader will take a map of South Africa and look at the relative positions of the various States there, it will be at once seen what an attractive programme the conquest of the Boer Republic must seem to men placed where the promoters of the Chartered Company are. At present Rhodesia, like that Republic, is cooped up in the north and shut out from the sea. Only a small portion of it is inhabited, and even in the accounts furnished through the Colonial Office no revenue whatever is claimed from Northern Rhodesia, which forms by far the largest portion of the company's territory. Its administrators cannot so much as draw a sufficient supply of slaves for the mines from that grabbed, but not yet swallowed up, portion of the territory. It is waste, and worthless. But supposing Rhodes's programme is fulfilled by conquests in the south and east, and that the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State are "wiped out" at the same time that, by a money payment or otherwise, Portugal is obliged to give up her sea-board territory from Delagoa Bay to the Rovama River, and we have at once an immense homogeneous State with at least one magnificent harbour, possessing enormous wealth, not only in the developed mines of the Witwatersrand, but in the undeveloped mineral resources known to exist in many other parts of the Transvaal. Coal, iron, copper, silver are all declared to abound within the territory of the republic. It is, therefore, a prize worth having, and the possession of it would at once set the Chartered Company on its legs, and enable it to conceal its permanent condition of bankruptcy—nay, might even enable its directors to smuggle through the "claim" of £10,000,000 now held in abeyance against the Home Government. That purposes like these lie behind the present agitation for war, and furnish the one imperative reason for war to be undertaken, the Boers know far better

than we do. They have never made any mistake as to the solidarity between our Colonial Office and the Jameson raiders; therefore they will fight in despair, if not in the hope of victory, when the battle is joined, as sooner or later it must be.

In another article, headed "A Vision of Peace," Mr. Wilson shows how much we should gain by coming to terms with the Boers; but he does not seem to understand that the Boers did not really want to come to terms with us. In an article on "France and Dreyfus," Mr. Wilson protests against the whole of France being condemned on account of the verdict at Rennes. There is a very complimentary notice of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's last report.

In a note on "Some Transvaal Fallacies," the *London Letter* of the 22nd ultimo says:—

Another fallacy which greatly obtains among ill-instructed people is that a war with the Boers will be a kind of "walk over." To assume this is extremely unwise. We know neither the forces at the disposal of the Boers nor their efficiency in modern warfare; and the only right course is to take it for granted that our foes will be numerous, well-equipped, and skilful, and to send out such a large force as will ensure victory in a really serious campaign. There is yet a third fallacy which is said to pertain among a certain small class in South Africa—the Rand capitalists, to wit—and that is that the result of a successful war will be to enable them to control the Transvaal gold-fields more thoroughly than they do at present, and to exploit them and the British investors for their own personal benefit. That is a great mistake. Should the Transvaal, owing to the Boers' obstinacy, come again under the control of Downing-street it will be administered for the benefit of all its inhabitants, British, Dutch, and coloured, and not for the aggrandisement of any financial clique, who have probably made far prettier pickings under the corrupt régime of the Boer oligarchy than they ever will again.

The following notes are from the *Saturday Review* of the 23rd ultimo:—

We have hitherto regarded President Steyn as a sensible man and a friendly neighbour. The moving hand of fate has unmasked him, as it has unmasked President Kruger. Most people thought that Sir Alfred Milner's telegram to President Steyn explaining the movement of our troops was too apologetic: it certainly was cordial and polite. President Steyn's answer was arrogant and ambiguous: but his speech to the Free State Volksraad was openly hostile and insolent. We now discover the secret adviser who has been egging Mr. Kruger on to resistance. From a military point of view it is a distinct advantage to us that the Orange Free State should declare itself hostile, for we can now make one of our advances from Port Elizabeth through President Steyn's territory, taking Bloemfontein on the way. A secretly hostile but professing neutral Free State would have been a nuisance, for it would have been sending fighters by twos and threes through the passes all the time, while we should have been bound to respect its territory.

Underneath layers of intellectual perversity and casuistry there is in Mr. John Morley the grit and commonsense of a North-country Englishman. Boldly he said at Manchester that Mr. Kruger must give the five years' franchise, unhampered by impossible conditions or harassing restrictions. Even Sir William Harcourt admitted that, having made it, the Boer ought not to have withdrawn his proposal, and with these small mercies from the leaders of the Opposition we must for the present be satisfied. When Mr. Courtney described Sir Alfred Milner as "a lost mind," he meant presumably that an "intellectual" had gone over from his side to that of the Philistine Jingo. But we never heard that Sir Alfred Milner was ever on the side of Mr. Courtney, or that anybody ever was, except the member for Bodmin.

In a leading article headed "The Boer Unmasked" the *Saturday* says:—

The Orange Free State has nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by going to war with Great Britain for an indefensible cause, that

is not its own. But we must be prepared to fight the two republics. We cannot join in the common cant about the bravery and simplicity of the pastoral Boers. Pastoral simplicity and Lippert "deals" go ill together. Greed, cunning and overweening conceit, are the national qualities which now stand revealed. Had the Boers shown a gleam of sincerity in their proposals to grant reforms, or the least straightforwardness in their diplomacy, or even a glimmering notion of their own proper relation to the outer world, the whole business would have been settled long ago. As it is, there is nothing for it but to go forward, strong in the moral support of the European powers, who have large interests at stake, and confident in our own resources. We earnestly hope that the Government will not delay another day in sending out more troops. Money spent now, whatever the amount, will be an economy, for it will save both money and lives later on.

In an article headed "Conspirators Pour Rive" the *Saturday* shows that the trial of Déroulède and his friends will do good if it thoroughly exposes "that malign and dastardly organisation the Anti-Semitic League," and "the futility and impotence of the various attempts that have been made upon the Republic." There is a very graphic account of the fall of Fort Chabrol, and an interesting article on Jowett. "Max" ends a caustic criticism of the latest Drury Lane success by saying: "Miss Violet Vanbrugh was handicapped by a very severe cold and by being naturally intelligent. The cold prevented her from speaking the lines clearly, and the intelligence made her obviously ashamed of speaking them at all."

The *Spectator* of the 16th ult. has a number of good notes, but we have only room for one:—

A huge state trial began on Friday week in Serbia, where twenty-seven persons, most of them leaders of the Radical party, are accused of high treason in conspiring to assist a man named Knezevitch to murder ex-King Milan. Knezevitch, who certainly did try to kill the ex-King, firing at him with a revolver, originally named many of the accused as accomplices; but on Saturday he withdrew this statement, and denounced only four who are not leaders. The trial, however, still proceeds, the intention being, it is said, to destroy the Radical party by the imprisonment of its chiefs. They were to have been executed, but the Russian and Austrian Governments have intervened to prohibit capital sentences. The evidence, as yet, is inconclusive though it is probable that the Radical leaders would have heard of King Milan's death with appreciative calmness; but in Serbia, as in France, nobody cares much about facts. It is certain that Captain Dreyfus is a Jew and that M. Pasitch is a Radical of unusual capacity, and what more evidence of treason do you want? We suppose the world advances, but the increase in the desire for justice since the time of Pontius Pilate seems to be terribly local. Pilate would have preferred to do justice, but was afraid of Tiberius, just as the Judges at Rennes were afraid of General Mercier and the Judges at Belgrade are of ex-King Milan. Could not the Czar propose a Congress to discover means for conducting State trials in a reasonably civilised way? The world needs more justice almost as much as more peace.

The *Spectator* distrusts Mr. Rhodes and regards him as one of the greatest enemies of the Empire, but it does not believe that he and the capitalists have got up the Transvaal crisis. There is an article on "The Poisoning of Public Opinion," in which it is shown that the origin of all this wretched business in France is fear; "fear of espionage, fear of treachery, fear of being betrayed by their own chiefs." The *Spectator* is glad that "a compromise has been arranged between the representatives of the German and of the English capitalists who have been pushing their rival schemes for developing Asia Minor and the Euphrates Valley, by means of a railway with a terminus on the Persian Gulf." The *Spectator* shows that

the growth of automobilism means "The Resurrection of the Road." Londoners will be interested in an article on "London Three-Quarters of a Century Ago."

Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* has a painful leading article on the Dreyfus case, painful to those who have believed in Mr. Labouchere's love of justice. The *World's* leading article is headed "The Dutch Danger," and the conclusion of it is: "The violations by the Transvaal Government of the Convention of 1884 and the refusal to the Uitlanders of the equal rights which Dutch and English enjoy in every other South African State, justify the exaction by force of the concessions refused to reason. Mr. Krüger's belief that he can make the impending war a war of races will, we doubt not, prove a calamitous illusion." Gould has two good cartoons in the *Westminster Budget*, one "The Nasty Lion" being prophetic, and there are some striking etchings by H. Vogeler. The *St James's Budget* has several war pictures, and, among others, a good view of the new theatre at Richmond. Linley Sambourne's cartoon in *Punch*, the "Daughters of Science" meeting at Dover, is a very pretty one. Tenniel's cartoon is very didactic, and the faces seem to have been spoilt by the engraver. There is a fine unsigned piece of verse, entitled "To France."

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Tsu-Min-Ché 足民策: How to Satisfy the People. By W. E. Macklin, M.B., Foreign Christian Mission, Nanking. Published in Shanghai in 1899 by the Kuang-Hsiao-Hui.

The title of this book is taken from an essay of Mencius on the best means of improving the condition of the people, a problem that has exercised philosophers of all ages and races, and the solution of which is the constant and unattainable aim of governments and politicians throughout the world. Dr. Macklin in the work before us has brought together the best thoughts on the subject by both native Chinese and foreign thinkers, and has produced a handy volume which should prove a valuable aid to those responsible for the well-being of the struggling millions of China. Europeans familiar with the language and literature of the country can do no better work than in thus leading the studious minds among the rising generation of Chinese—the *litterati* of to-day, the officials of to-morrow—to learn the principles of political economy as expounded by the writers of the West, while showing that these principles are on all fours with those of the great teachers of the East. That this teaching has not been more efficacious than it has been is due mainly to the fact that the letter has been more observed than the spirit; the later commentators of the great Chinese classics, whose readings are now accepted as gospel by the learned and ruling classes in China, have so obscured knowledge that, as was the case with our own reformers and the Renaissance in Europe, the object of the reform party in China is to go back to first principles and to show that their aims are in full harmony with those of the ancients who founded and developed a mighty empire; an empire once the admiration of the surrounding world, its polity based upon those principles of justice and progress, the neglect of which has now brought it to decay. In an infusion of new thought and energy from the West, so administered as to be grasped and appreciated by the people at large, would seem to lie the only hope of arresting this decay and of restoring China to her due rank amongst the nations of the world; hence the immeasurable value of the work now being

carried on by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese which owes its success so largely to the hearty support it receives from the foreign community of Shanghai, and by European scholars like the author of the work before us.

Dr. Macklin is a professed disciple of Henry George whose *Progress and Poverty* startled a luxurious world twenty years ago much as did Darwin's *Origin of Species* startle the religious world twenty years earlier. Both writers, great original minds themselves, gathered up the floating theories of innumerable previous thinkers into a focus and so presented them to the world that they were at once comprehended and accepted where, up to that time, the ideas set forth had been mainly confined to philosophers by profession. The correctness of Henry George's axioms is generally admitted: the difficulty of their universal acceptance in practical politics lies in the application—their application to a world bound fast for centuries in the toils of old customs and traditions not easy to be unloosed without a revolution. To make this revolution easy and gradual, it is of vital import to convince all, high and low, of its necessity and of its practicability. In no country is the need of land reform greater than in North China where, according to the investigation of the China Branch of the Asiatic Society some ten years back, one-third to one-half the gross produce of the soil goes to the landlords: the farmers there, like the ryots in India, enjoy so small a share of the net produce of their labour that, in good seasons, they have barely enough to keep body and soul together, and in the inevitable bad seasons have, notwithstanding their thrift, no resources to fall back on and die in thousands of starvation. Improved communication may prove a palliative but, by itself, is no remedy. British India and European Russia, though covered with railways, alike suffer from terrible famines whenever, in the necessary rotation of seasons, a drought occurs. The surplus of fat years is drained away from him and, when the lean years come, the impoverished peasant has no savings to fall back upon. The warning given in the Jewish sacred books of Pharaoh's lean kine is neglected and must be so, while the tillers of the soil are denied their just share; and British rule in India, like the present government of Russia, is necessarily doomed to extinction, as long as no radical reform, tending to reduce the glaring inequalities of wealth and poverty in those two (on the surface) grand empires is seriously taken in hand, and made the one object of government, to the exclusion of all other expensive projects, the burden of which inevitably falls at last on the patient tiller of the soil.

Thus taught the philosophers of old, from the days of Pharaoh to the days of John Stuart Mill, and thus Dr. Macklin teaches that the principal thinkers, ancient and modern, are in accord as to the theory, however they differ in practice. Confucius tells us in the *Great Learning*: "To produce fruitfully; to eat sparingly; to work quickly; and to use things economically: this is the principle of gaining wealth." Mencius tells us that the land is the people's and the Government of and for the people. That all wealth comes from the land is a truism that could not escape the minds of a practical people like the Chinese. In the *Rites of the Chou Dynasty* (B.C. 1100-300), in the chapter on the best means of uniting adjoining nations, it is said: "The allegiance of the people will be best secured by facilitating their occupation and cultivation of the soil." The oldest surviving work of antiquity, the mostly unintelligible *Si King* or *Book of Changes*, sings: "Oh! how complete is the principle of earth: see

how all proceeds from it!" In the *Li Ki* or *Book of Rites* the origin of all wealth, and so that of the king, is described as proceeding from the soil. The *Great Learning* farther says: "With the earth comes wealth, with wealth comes development." Before the time of the Chou dynasty, when the introduction of the feudal system and the forcible seizure of the people's land by the warring princes led to the owning of large tracts of land by the nobles and the abolition of the ancient patriarchal tenure, the people of China appear really to have had their lot cast in pleasant places, as shown by the glad joy of life so naïvely expressed in the *Book of Odes*. In ancient times the laws enjoined that youths over 15 should work in the fields, producing food, and girls over 15 in the home, producing raiment; at 20 a man had his portion of land and could marry and rear a family; at 60 he was allowed to retire and was absolved from work. Thus in the good old days of King Wen (Wen Wang, the literary prince, the first Emperor of the Chou dynasty) the historian tells us: "There were no frozen or starving people among the aged, because order and economy prevailed: the Prince (cf. William II of Germany) lived for his people and the people lived for their Prince."

Whether the golden age of Yao and Shun (B.C. 1700) ever existed outside the imagination of the historians, certain it is that in former times the Chinese did enjoy long intervals of peaceful progress of which the record survives in song and story, and which were largely due to beneficent land laws. Whether Henry George's Single Tax System would reproduce this golden age and whether it would solve the problem of making the idle work, may be open to doubt, but certain it is that all who read his *Progress and Poverty* with unprejudiced minds, must agree that laws which favour speculation in land, the source of all wealth, and its agglomeration in the hands of a few, tend to the impoverishment of the many. The working out of the problem by making the State the sole landowner and the land the sole source of taxation, is too vast a subject for the limits of this article. Dr. Macklin has done good work in showing that the idea is nothing new, even if the solution be not as simple as might be implied in the Chinese classical saying with which he closes his argument:—**鑿井而飲耕田而食**. "When thirsty, dig a well: when hungry, till the ground."

A. J. L.

Outports, Etc.

CHINGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"Your own correspondent" has been until recently sniffing the salt sea breezes at

PEITAIHO.

He finds the place to be in some respects worthy of its reputation. Owing to its happy location the hottest summer sun does not scorch you, as the prevailing southern winds have been duly cooled by contact with the sea. Thus the temperature is never oppressive and "hardly ever" other than delightful. The visitors, who at least in the section called Rocky Point are largely missionary, we found most agreeable. The sense of good-fellowship, desire to please, and willingness to help were to us a very pleasant feature of the society generally. Owing to the fact of the missionary element being the preponderating one, a "pow wow" was inevitable and the

2ND PEITAIHO CONFERENCE

added interest and variety to the otherwise somewhat monotonous life of the place. On returning to this city of Chingchou we find the students busy at the usual government examinations, going on still in the old style.

Towards the south and over large districts of the Promontory the harvests have been blighted by

CATERPILLARS

and consequently this winter will be severe for many thousands in this unhappy land. We hear rumours of much unrest and dissatisfaction amongst the people in the south and west and the growth of a sect called the

GREAT KNIFE, OR SWORD MEN,

and another sect called "Boxers" whose aim—China for the Chinese and down with the foreigners—does not tend to the peace of mind of the said foreigners. Fortunately in our own immediate neighbourhood harvests are fairly good, and the people are contented or apparently so. Prices for grain, however, are high and as the winter advances will inevitably get higher, causing the pinch of poverty to be an ever-present reality to the many who are in need.

THE FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS

still show a balance and this will be well used in judicious giving during the coming winter.

16th October.

FUTSINGHSIEN, FUKIEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AN UNHAPPY REGION.

I regret to have to report that this region is still greatly afflicted, as it has been for several years past. As I have mentioned in former communications, typhoons and drought have been unwelcome visitants during several seasons. The past summer was no exception as regards typhoons, one of which was especially destructive. But in addition to this, the plague has until very recently been more widespread and fatal than at any previous period. The number of deaths from this cause alone is thought to be several thousands, though in the absence of anything like official returns, this estimate can be only approximate.

PLAGUE RAVAGES.

Some time ago a boys' boarding school, in charge of an American missionary, had to be suddenly closed on account of the death of two pupils from the plague. A short time afterward, a district meeting of native preachers and helpers also had to adjourn in the midst of their deliberations owing to the same cause, two of their number having suddenly died. At present the entire district is suffering from one of the most severe droughts in all its history. The patience and good order of the people under such afflictions is almost incredible. Their loyalty to the Emperor is especially marked.

18th October.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED. The only reliable preserver and restorer of the hair is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which closely resembles the oil matter nature provides for nourishing and stimulating its growth, without which the hair becomes dry, thin and brittle. It prevents baldness and scurf, strengthens the hair, and for children it lays the foundation of a luxurious growth. Also in a golden colour for fair and golden haired ladies and children. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of Hatton Garden, London.

(3) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899.

HANYANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

It is refreshing to believe that as a rule brides are not bought in this part, whatever may be the alleged universal custom in China. Before the betrothal of a maiden, divers negotiations of a hardly financial kind are carried on, and the amount that the swain in question is prepared to hand over to the other family, receives as careful and minute consideration as the hiring of a boat or the buying of a field might. But in this case, the upward limit of hoped-for generosity receives an important check from the consideration that the maiden's family will not only have to return the whole of the sum in value, but will have to expend for the girl's dowry, by and by, an additional sum which shall precisely balance that furnished by the young man. For every thousand cash he expends, the future pair receives two. And should this arrangement be strictly carried out, as custom requires, it will be seen that the apparently sordid negotiations—so jarring to our ideas of betrothal—are mere common-sense arrangements for the financial comfort of a daughter leaving the "old home" to gain another.

Widows, however, are in a different category from maidens. The betrothal sum is paid to the family of the deceased husband, and the intending husband of a widow has to receive her without dowry, feeling that she herself is an equivalent for any sum expended on betrothal, and required in the initial stages of wedded life. So it is the possessors of sons that gain. The family gains the dowry, and if the son dies, gains the widow, and the betrothal presents, should she marry again.

From these customs, daughters cannot but be looked upon in a poor family as rather expensive luxuries. Considerations of rearing expenses and dowry expenses naturally force themselves home where mouths are at the maximum, and provisions at their minimum. And we almost wonder at times that cases of female infanticide so seldom come under any sort of public notice.

A WEDDING SUPPER INTERRUPTED.

A while ago in Hanyang, a feast was spread in a fairly well-to-do house on the eve of a son's marriage. The presents had been delivered, comprising the double dowry of the bride of the morrow. Red candles flashed their ruddy light, mutual toasting and congratulation proceeded in time-honoured style, when in rushed half a dozen roughs, threatening the company with real foreign pistols—and none of your native match-lock blunderbusses. Several guests were wounded, and the presents carried off—a kind of "tumultuous excitement" happily not common on such festive occasions.

The runners were put on the track, and at length found some men secreted among the reeds upon the bank of the Han, some way up. They were thieves, but not the thieves. Their booty consisted in so much iron from the Iron Works, but renewed search resulted in the capture of the unbidden wedding guests, four or five of them, who are now on trial in their respective counties.

TS'AITIEN.

Twenty miles up the Han is the bustling mart of Ts'aitien, whose trade is now being enhanced by a recently started line of small steamers, going and returning twice a day, and patronised to an extent which might horrify those accustomed to recognise a limit to the carrying capacity of a steamboat. In this happy land, however, we are free from artificial limitations. When all available space has been crowded, the Ts'aitien steamer is generally acknowledged to be full. But even then, can take a dozen more at a squeeze!

YANGLO

is also twenty miles from Hankow down the Yangtze. But everyone acknowledges that "this sixty li is much longer than the Ts'aitien sixty li", so that the ground must have stretched since the primeval surveyors completed their accurate tasks! It has no line of steamers connecting it with Hankow, nor any continuous land-road either. The delightful consequences of which are that no intended journey to or from that mart can be fixed with absolute certainty within narrower limits than, say, three days. Let Hankow residents try the experiment, when stormy winds do blow. Fix on Monday—"Wind high! No boats!" Tuesday, then—"One boat at advanced rates." Now the twenty miles will be accomplished; but no—"Wind freshening. Must anchor!" Sole provisions obtainable on shore, plain rice and oil-prepared "maccaroni." No candles to be bought for the night. Sleepers four or five, all inside because of the rain, but all related to the boatman, and by no means "extra passengers." Extra passengers, indeed! As though he would deceive you in gaining a trifle over for extra passengers! "So and so is my cousin, and such and such, my uncle on the mother's side." 'Tut when you close your eyes, he politely asks his near relatives their surnames, and where they live!

Truly does Ruskin say that railway travelling is not travelling at all, but being carried like a parcel; truly indeed, when the distance is but twenty miles. For travel, according to the dictionaries, really means travail, painful toil, and the like. Oh, for a human parcel-post to Yanglo, by rail or steamer! So groans many a native, who has known what it is to be anchored on a bleak, blustering day, perhaps with snow around, and to find that what was to be a mere ten hours' return journey, has been a game of pitch and toss for the greater part of two days, in which his parcel of bones has been treated with anything but the care exercised over any item in any civilised "parcel-post."

19th October.

MOUKDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A WONDERFUL HARVEST.

Harvest operations are now in a fair way to completion. A better crop of all sorts of grain there never has been in Manchuria. The perfect harvests are of "ten parts." All over the country the answer is ever the same to an enquiry as to the harvest: "It is one of 'ten parts.'" A native of the region south-west of Chinchou on the Shanhaikuan railway, told me that the harvest there is "fifteen parts." Never was such a crop known or imagined. Prices of grain which for various reasons were very high during the current year have dropped already 30 per cent and when the rush of new grain comes into the market I anticipate a pretty considerable further drop. The millet on which people and cattle are fed and the pulse crops which are mostly exported and form the chief article in the Newchwang steamer business, are all of the same gratifying character. Prices of labour have advanced this year 50 per cent above any known prices in the past. The price of grain was one reason given for this rise; but the chief cause was the wages given and the demand for labour on the Russian railway. Men from all sorts of employments flock to the railway so that farmers find it difficult to hire labour and shops to procure men.

AN ANTI-FOREIGN SECT

has made itself very prominent during the current year. It originally started in Tientsin where its distinctive white thread in the queue became so common that it was formally forbidden. The trouble in Ch'ao-

yangchên, South-East Mongolia, in the spring preceding the Japanese war was solely of its creation. A few restless souls seeking peace joined the secret sect. But most of these have long ceased to belong to it. It forbids strong drink of all kinds and smoking of opium and tobacco. It insists on good food and frequent ablution. Its secret terms no one on pain of the direst calamity is at liberty to divulge to father, mother, wife, or child. Yet, as not a few of their best men have during past years become Christians, it is not difficult to discover these wonderful secrets. They gamble more than other Chinese of the common sort. They are called Tsai Li (在禮) or Ritualists. They meet often and always have a feast on the occasion. They have leaders who initiate members, receive their donations, and dictate their policy. Their chief aim apparently is to form a Mutual Protection society. Formerly they were satisfied with being so far able to repel attacks on any of their members. Latterly they have developed a bolder and more ambitious policy. In formidable bands they have attacked Christians to compel them to cease being "foreigners," and have adopted a very aggressive anti-foreign attitude. The leaders who have given most trouble have appeared before the public during the current year and belong to the Imperial Family. Though strictly under the ban of the law and though proclamations have again and again been issued against them, these leaders defy every one, the Governor-General included, and their following is daily increasing in considerable numbers. We shall doubtless hear more of them anon.

8th October.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TAKU BAR

has witnessed a 'jam' of the first magnitude this week. There was a succession of strong northerly winds last week which blew all the water out of the river, and gave phenomenal results at the Bar. As a Scotch engineer graphically puts it 'a leddy nicht hae walked frae Taku to the Bar, without draigen her petticoaties.' At high water there was five feet and at low tide less than twelve inches. Steamers, of course, soon began to mobilise, and when the water came back the resources of the T. T. and L. Company, were hardly adequate to deal with the rush. A public opinion is gradually being formed that the next step in Peiho improvement will be the control of the Bar by dredging. Many a less important place than Tientsin deals efficiently with a far more serious obstacle.

An old and well-known China hand has just passed away in the person of

MR. H. G. PHIPPS,

who succumbed on Thursday, the 19th of October, to dysentery. Mr. Phipps was for many years a prominent resident and merchant in Foochow, and was almost a colossal figure in China-coast sports. He played twice as a Harrovian against Eton at Lords in the early sixties, and was all his life an enthusiastic cricketer: at rackets he was, if possible, better than at cricket and any time between (65 and 85) he was hard to beat with a bat of any sort. The name of Phipps was for three decades in China synonymous with sound sport, good fellowship, and much that is associated with the words 'English Gentleman.' Mr. Phipps's material fortunes ebbed with the loss of the Foochow tea trade. He came north in the spring of 1897 and made a living in this port by brokering. His end was hastened by his reckless neglect of his own health, he had all the strong man's contempt for coddle, and would not believe he was ill even when in *extremis*. It used to make spectators half ill to see him umpiring a whole day in the cricket field without a

hat when the Fahrenheit thermometer was far over 90. His funeral to-day was largely attended.

DYSENTERY

it may be remarked without a suspicion of wishing to create panic, has been so prevalent here this autumn as almost to assume the character of an epidemic, Mr. Phipps' is the fifth fatal case in the Peking and Tientsin communities; the cause is occult.

THE PEITAIHO

public meeting on Saturday last was a success; a strong committee was appointed (1) to take prompt measures for ice supply next season, (2) to draw up suggestions for the consideration of a future public meeting on sanitation, municipal government, control of the Chinese, road making, etc. Tree planting and the provision of a cemetery were not included in their instructions, but doubtless these subjects will meet with attention. The ice question has, I hear, been already dealt with and a small company has been formed to build and stock an ice-house; shareholders to have prior rights as consumers.

TENNIS.

The Ladies' Singles fell to Miss Dora Detring who vanquished her formidable opponent Mrs. de Linde by 6-3, 6-3. The loser had to owe 40 and give 15. This tournament produced the best ladies' tennis seen in the port for some years.

The Men's Singles fell to Mr. Keble who defeated Mr. Skottowe in the final by 3-6, 6-3, 6-1: the Men's Doubles were taken by Messrs. Skottowe and R. Stewart. With the impending Ladies' Doubles the Tennis Season will close at the time of the races. The slack season between tennis and skating will this year be taken up by Polo practice and the Touring (Cycle) Club programme.

GENERAL.

Ice has been seen on the ponds: and the temperature has fallen not only more, but considerably earlier than usual.

The plans of Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas for our Anglican Church—All Saints—have been approved, but as the season is already far advanced it is doubtful if anything will be done before the Spring. Our building aggregate for the year is three homes, one wool mill (all large and commodious premises), and a dozen new foreign houses, besides extensive tenements of a superior description for the Chinese.

The drought continues, and is causing great anxiety in Peking: it is of course assigned to Heaven's disapproval of Imperial shortcomings and official corruption—the Imperial edicts on the matter read like a Psalm *de profundis*.

There was a big gang robbery last week at Peit'ang, in which the railway station was 'stuck up,' and the cashier mulcted of \$300.

Many readers of *Chinese Characteristics* will be glad to hear that the able author is in fine mental fettle. Dr. Arthur Smith has been in Tientsin lately and has been delighting large congregations with his preaching. Dr. Smith speaks as racily as he writes; he goes with the speed of a transcontinental express, shedding epigrams, original views and brilliant thoughts with a profusion and prodigality that fairly bewilder his hearers. One tenth of Dr. Smith's usual dose of Attic salt would transform a common or garden sermon into a joy, he simply bubbles over with wit and vitality. The hearer, however, cannot stop to chuckle, if he does he loses a dozen other flashes and this meanwhile causes mental irritation.

The Rev. C. A. Stanley, one of our oldest and most respected residents, leaves for America this week on furlough.

21st October.

TSINGTAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MAILS.

Our last European mail was delivered here on the 6th inst. by the *Tsintau*, and our last Shanghai mail on the 9th by the *Knutsberg*. To-day we are still awaiting letters, having had none for nearly a fortnight. As the firm of Dietrichsen, Jebson & Co. has the monopoly of carrying the European mails, we are bound to wait their pleasure as to the receipt of our letters; but as they get a large subvention from the Government, the Government should see to it that the work is properly done, and the sooner the better.

JOURNALISM.

There is an interesting article in the latest issue of our paper, speaking very plainly and much more freely than before about monopolies in our colony. For a year this has been our only paper, and was the official organ of the Government. From the 1st of January this privilege is taken from this paper and given to a branch of the Shanghai *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, and the change from a Government organ to an independent paper allows it to speak out more freely in the interest of the community.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Several foreign men-of-war were in port last week, but in consequence of our bad sanitary condition, communication with the shore was prohibited by their Commanders. The soldiers here are not allowed to leave their camps without orders.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The foundation stone of the Sailors' Home was laid here yesterday, and there was a banquet which was attended by the Governor and a number of high officials. 19th October.

THE MISSING "MATHILDE."

The *Mathilde*, due here on Thursday, the 21st, has not yet arrived. All the four German men-of-war in port have left to look for her. It is feared that her machinery has broken down and that she is drifting helplessly at sea. 23rd October.

[As mentioned in our yesterday's issue, the *Mathilde* put back here on the 25th with her machinery out of order.—Ed.]

LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The excitement and indignation caused in London by the news telegraphed over from Paris on Saturday evening that Dreyfus had again been found guilty of committing crimes of which it seemed to us it had been fully proved he was innocent can hardly be described. Not only did men seem to be talking of little else, but women and children were equally interested. I heard a small child of ten remark: "Surely now we shall send over those 10,000 men there has been so much talk about. I'm sure they could save him,"—evidently a confusion of the Transvaal crisis and the Dreyfus case, but showing her sympathy with the unfortunate sufferer. People's minds are much exercised as to the effect the case will have upon the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, several prospective exhibitors have already signified their intention of countermanding their applications for space, not entirely on account of their disagreements with this verdict, but because of the spirit of unrest which most certainly prevails in France just now, and which may at any moment burst and herald what M. Zola describes as an "avenging Nemesis." With such a possibility in view manufac-

turers do not care for the risk of sending over valuable exhibits.

It is said that Dreyfus cannot understand why his case has occasioned so much interest over here and in America, but it is easily accounted for by the Englishman's love of fair play. I saw it stated in one paper that he has received hundreds of letters of sympathy from this country. It has been proposed to hold an indignation meeting next Sunday in Trafalgar Square. So far, however, permission has not been granted by the Office of Works, and I doubt that it will take place, as it could have no possible weight for good and must of necessity cause a certain amount of ill-feeling in France which it is always best to avoid.

Even now the general opinion is that the unfortunate prisoner will shortly regain his freedom, as the case will probably be brought before the Military Council of Revision and then—should they confirm the Rennes verdict—before the Court of Cassation again. If the unfortunate victim of so much conspiracy lives till this happens he will almost certainly be again acquitted. The question for him then to decide will be whether to accept their decision or not. Previously, it will be remembered that he declined to do so; should the same thing happen again it will be interesting to know what the next step in the drama will be.

THE WATER CURE AT MARIENBAD.

The Prince of Wales is said to be much better for his recent visit to Marienbad, and the Duke of Orleans, who was there at the same time, has likewise returned to England in better trim. Marienbad is most affected by people suffering from a superabundance of adipose tissue. I read an account of the course of treatment a few days ago and wondered how their Royal Highnesses could put up with it, though in their cases I believe it was modified. The patients rise at six and at seven the treatment begins. It consists, in the first place, of drinking three large glasses of "Ferdinandsbrunn," which is the name of the strongest and least pleasant of all the waters. It has to be sipped, so that each tumbler takes half an hour to drink, and between each glass, a walk of half an hour's length is taken. This occupies three hours. At ten o'clock two rusks and an egg are allowed by way of breakfast, but no tea or coffee. Lunch consists of a little lean meat and spinach, but no bread or wine. At three a glass of some kind of dry white wine, and before dinner further doses of water of a slightly milder description than those taken during the early hours of the day. Dinner is of lean meat, cold ham, and spinach, again without bread or wine. The reduction in weight effected is said to be at the rate of nearly a stone a week, which does not seem wonderful when one thinks of the treatment.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A FISH.

Some people staying at Ilfracombe in North Devon had a most extraordinary and unpleasant adventure last week. They had hired a sailing yacht for the purpose of enjoying a few hours' sail. When near Lee, on their homeward journey, they were startled by a sudden noise and the smashing of their boom. They looked, and saw a huge and unknown fish on board. It tried to force itself into the cabin, got its head jammed there and in its fright flapped its tail about, and hit Mr. Knowles (the hirer of the boat) in the eye, bruising it badly. After a little time the boatman, with the aid of the other occupants of the boat, managed with some rope to tie down the monster's tail and as his head remained jammed he could do no further damage. The party hailed a boat which chanced to be passing at the time, the boatman and his strange companion sailed to Ilfracombe by themselves. The fish turned out to be a thrasher shark. It measured 22 feet, in-

cluding its tail which was 7 feet, was 6 feet in girth, and weighed half a ton.

TERRIBLE BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

Just at this time of year bicycle accidents are always numerous, but one of the most terrible I have ever read of occurred a few days ago to a clergyman—the Rev. F. L. Warleigh, Chaplain to H.M. Forces at Walmer. Mr. Warleigh was riding along near Sandwich, and in order to avoid a boy he went too near a traction engine which was passing along the road. His machine must have struck a stone or some hard substance as he was thrown right in front of the engine which passed over his body, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and two children, Mrs. Warleigh being away on the Continent at the present time.

AT THE THEATRES

the autumn season is in full swing and novelties are the order of the day. Mr. Wilson Barrett has taken the Lyceum for a time and has chosen *The Silver King* for his opening venture. It is a piece too well known to need description. Probably he has never been seen to better effect than as Wilfrid Denver, he has certainly never played the part better, and he is most ably backed up by Miss Maud Jeffries and other members of his company. Mrs. Langtry or, to give her her new title, Mrs. Hugo de Bathe occupies the Haymarket just now and Mr. Sydney Grundy's new play *The Degenerates* is drawing large houses. It is a piece of the same calibre as *The Gay Lord Quex* and *Wheels Within Wheels*, containing no depth of plot, but smart repartee and opportunities for the wearing of many pretty frocks, of which the fair Lily, and another Lily (Hanbury to wit) are not slow to avail themselves. *The Ghetto*, an adaptation from a work by Mr. Herman Heyerman, lately produced at the Comedy, is of a very different nature. Sad, almost melodramatic, from start to finish, it can never hope for popular favour. As the heroine Rosa, Mrs. Brown Potter looks charming, almost prettier than ever, and Miss Constance Collier, with her dark eyes and gipsy colouring, makes an ideal Rebecca. Mr. Kyrle Bellew has to enact the part of a young Jew and Mr. Titheradge that of an old Jew—a second Shylock. Neither of them seemed to have much sympathy with their parts, which were unsatisfactory. The whole piece seemed to have slipped out of the Adelphi and to be entirely out of place in the bright little Comedy. *The Elixir of Youth* at the Vaudeville has a splendid cast in which are included Mr. George Giddens, Miss Ellis Jeffreys, and Miss Juliette Nesville. It is a broad farce of the accepted kind and deals with endless mistakes and adventures, all more or less mirth-provoking. At any rate it suffices for a couple of hours' genuine amusement, and fills the house. There is not much to explain its title, but that is immaterial. *Hearts are Trumps*, the new Autumn drama at old Drury, is postponed till Saturday. Report says it will outshine *The Great Ruby*, but we shall see. Mr. Beerbohm Tree opens with *King John* on Wednesday. I fancy he will soon want to replace that cruel gentleman by some one less dull, but at any rate the staging is to be superb. From the *Daily Telegraph* I see that the Earl of Yarmouth has decided to follow Lord Rosslyn's lead and adopt the stage as a profession. Under what name is still a secret, but he is said to have accepted an engagement under the management of Mr. Frohman and will shortly appear in New York in Mr. Carton's play *Wheels within Wheels*. Sir Henry Irving, in opening a bazaar in Birmingham for the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Association a few days ago, made a very happy little speech in which he said he was a bit of a commercial traveller himself and though he had not any of his samples with him they would find them at the theatre; Shakespeare

was as fresh as ever and he had a really excellent article in *Sardou*.

J. K.

14th September.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

Specially translated for the North-China Herald.

12th October, 1898.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

INUNDATION IN CHIHLI.

The Censor P'an Kuei (Manchu) reports that the district of Yütien, in Chihli province, having been inundated by the sudden rising of the Heilung and Shuangchéng rivers during the 7th moon (last part of August) caused by disastrous rains, the waters up to now have not yet subsided and the poor people there are, in consequence, suffering greatly from famine and cold. This is most pitiable and we, therefore hereby command Yü Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, to make an enquiry at once as to the extent of the damages made by the flood and set immediately to work to relieve the distress.

13th October.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The direction and construction of the proposed Lu-Han Railway is hereby given to Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, who shall work conjointly with Yü Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, in the matter.

14th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF COMMERCE.

(1) I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yü, etc., having permitted the revival of measures calculated to benefit the country, consider that anything that would lead to the advantage of the Empire or better the conditions of the masses should be inaugurated in the usual way, in order to form the foundation of a strong China. Recently, as it was considered that the encouragement of commerce is one of the most important measures whereby the Empire could be benefited, a decree was issued authorising Liu K'un-yi, Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces, and Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, to act conjointly in making a trial of establishing Commercial Bureaux in the various riverine and maritime ports, in order to work in connection with the merchants, traders and artisans of the provinces of Szechuan, Shensi, Honan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, and Kuangtung. These Commercial Bureaux were to go into the matter of establishing factories for the manufacture of articles of commerce and to open the way for the sale of the same throughout the country. This is a very good idea, but it must be borne in mind by the said Viceroys that it is more important to work towards obtaining the substance of the thing than for mere superficial show. Hence since there is not much ready wealth in the country, strict economy should be exercised no matter whether the funds procured for the development of this measure be obtained from Government or borrowed from the mercantile classes. Hankow being the chief commercial port of the Upper Yangtze and under the jurisdiction of Chang Chih-tung, the said Viceroy shall take the lead in pushing the matter in that part of the Empire, while he is ordered from time to time to consult with Liu K'un-yi in regard to the work of development done by the Commercial Bureau established at Shanghai, so that

the two institutions may work together and with one object in view. We trust to see something tangible out of this and not merely so much empty talk.

(2) Tsai Ngó (Imperial Clansman) is appointed Director of the Office of Transmission of Imperial decrees, etc.

Note.—This is one of the superfluous departments abolished by the Emperor but restored by the Empress Dowager the day after her usurpation of power.—*Translator.*

(3) Ch'ien Ying-pu, President of the Board of Works, reports that his maladies are still severe although his leave of absence is about to expire and, therefore, prays to be allowed to resign his post, so as not to interfere with its numerous duties. Ch'ien Ying-pu is hereby granted an extra leave of one month, there being no necessity for him to resign.

Note.—The above official was secretly connected with the Reform Party and being in fear of being impeached seeks safety in resignation from the public service. Having powerful friends at Court, however, there seems to be no immediate fear for him.—*Translator.*

15th October.

No papers of interest.

16th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S "IMPARTIALITY."

(1) The Grand Secretary and Generalissimo, Jung Lu, presented a memorial the other day asking to be penalised for having recommended Ch'en Pao-chên to the Governorship of Hunan, and we handed the matter over to the Board of Civil Appointments for deliberation. It is now recommended that, for his offence, Jung Lu be degraded two steps in rank and transferred to a post suited to his degraded rank; but "as an act of extra grace" I hereby commute his sentence to degradation of two steps in rank but with retention of his present posts and honours.

(2) With reference to the report of the Board of Civil Appointments upon the penalty to be accorded to Chang Pai-hsi, Literary Chancellor of Kuangtung, for recommending Kang Yu-wei as fit for the post of a Minister to some foreign Court, it has been recommended that he should be cashiered for his offence. By extra act of grace I hereby commute the sentence to loss of rank but with retention of his present post of Literary Chancellor of Kuangtung.

17th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(1) T'an Ch'i-yu is appointed Grain Taotai of Hupeh province.

(2) Chang Hsün-hó and Hsü Ch'eng-kó are both appointed Censors of the Shantung Circuit.

(3) Chang Chia-lu is appointed Censor and Keeper of the Great Seal of the Board of War.

(4) Wang Cho is appointed Censor of the Kiangnan Circuit vice Li Shêng-tu promoted Minister to Japan.

FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS FROM THE YELLOW RIVER FLOODS.

I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yü, etc., being filled with pity at the receipt of the news of the inundations in Shantung caused by breaches in the Yellow River embankments and the consequent sufferings of the people did grant the prayer of Chang Shu-mei, Governor of that province, to divert the tribute rice due by Shantung this year to the relief of the sufferers from the said floods, this being the speediest method under the circumstances. This rice, however, can not alone, I am satisfied, relieve the sufferings of so large a number of my subjects and I, therefore, hereby command that the sum of Tls. 200,000 be at once taken from the Privy Purse and remitted to the said

Governor as an extra grant to the sufferers. Care should be taken to deal honestly with the funds granted and each official charged with the work of distribution must remember that the Eye of Heaven is above him which watches the actions of all human beings.

18th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE RICE RIOTS IN CHEKIANG.

(1) Liao Shou-feng, Governor of Chê-kiang, reports that, owing to the bad harvests and the dearness of rice in the prefectures of Ningpo, Shaoshing, and Wenchow in that province, during the summer of this year, he anticipated that there would be considerable suffering and distress among the poorer classes in that portion of Chêkiang and desiring to be prompt in meeting the evil was just on the point of devising measures for the purchase of rice from other provinces in order to sell it at cost price to the people, when, much to his regret, he received urgent dispatches from the civil and military officials of Wenchow and Ningpo giving details of attacks made upon the constituted authorities by large mobs, led by unprincipled and crafty persons, who demanded rice and food. In both cities the mobs wrecked the newly established opium tax offices, and the *yaméns* of the Taotais, prefects and district magistrates aforesaid, while the merchants and shopmen were forced to close their places. The mobs were gathered together by beat of gong and then thinking themselves numerous and strong enough they attempted to break down and plunder the rice granaries, but were prevented from doing so by the troops. Many of the rioters were armed and utterly lawless in their actions. The memorialist further reports that his subordinates are now engaged in investigating the matter and are searching for the ringleaders of the mobs. We hereby command that, when captured, these men be tried and sentenced to the utmost limit of the law, while the local authorities of the cities above named whose incapability and stupidity caused the riots must be cashiered and dismissed in punishment thereof. The Ningpo district magistrate, Liu Yi-ch'i, who has some extenuating circumstances in regard to his case is hereby only handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of an adequate penalty.

OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR THE REBELLION IN KUANGSI PROVINCE.

(2) We have received a memorial from Huang Huai-sen, Governor of Kuangsi, asking that due punishment be meted out to the local officials of the rebellious districts whose incapability and bad government had caused the rebellion. With reference to the district magistrates of Yunghsien and Hsingyi whose cities fell into the hands of the rebels, even although they subsequently assisted and succeeded in retaking the two cities, have still been guilty of incapability and are, therefore, cashiered and dismissed. The sub-prefect of Yülin and the district magistrate of Popaihsien are hereby handed to the Board for determination of an adequate penalty for losing their several cities, while the district magistrate of Luch'uan who was captured by the rebels on the fall of his city, but succeeded at last in escaping and returning to that city when evacuated by the rebels is hereby commanded to be arrested and tried by the said Governor to find out whether there is anything suspicious connected with his conduct in the above matter.

19th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Fêng Chin-chien is appointed Taotai of the Ch'nanpei Intendancy of Szechuan.

(2) La Li (Manchu) is appointed Deputy assistant Military Governor of Ili, Chinese Turkestan. He is also allowed the use of

the horses and mules belonging to the Imperial Courier Post en route to his new post.

20th October.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF THE YELLOW RIVER.

I the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., being filled with pity and anxiety at the same time; pity for the repeated famines and sufferings of my subjects in the vicinity of the Yellow River, caused by the frequent breaking away of its banks of late years and the flooding of immense tracts of land; and anxiety lest there be greater disasters in the future unless some means be devised for the permanent conservation of this River. I consider that to do so, there must be a staff of men well-versed in river conservation placed in charge of the Yellow River, and I hereby command that should any of my Ministers and high provincial authorities know of such men who really possess this ability, to recommend them to the Throne in order that measures for the permanent conservation of the Yellow River may be devised without loss of time. Let this decree be made known to the whole Empire.

21st October.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

FORMAL DECLARATION OF THE SUPPRESSION OF THE KUANGSI REBELLION.

The recent rebellion in Kuangsi province began in the prefecture of Wuchou and the sub-prefecture of Yülin, resulting in the capture of several district cities therein by the rebels. An Imperial decree was then issued commanding T'an Chung-lin, Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, Huang Huai-sen, Governor of Kuangsi, and Su Yuan-ch'un (Marshal Su), Commander-in-Chief of Kuangsi, to combine forces and march at once against the rebels. The result was that the cities captured by the rebels were successively retaken, namely, Yunghsien, Luch'uan, Peilin, Hsingyi, and Popai, while the said Governor Huang Huai-sen personally went to Yülin to direct operations against the rebels. The rebel chiefs Yü Ta-shou, Sié San-mei, Tai Ta, and Wang Sze have been captured and their followers have been scattered and the country thereby pacified. As for the two chiefs Li Li-ting and Fêng Hsi-kuang, who are still at large, every effort must be made for their capture also so as to root out the whole rebellion. The work of re-organisation is hereby confided to the above-named high officers who should exercise due care in selecting the officials to be appointed to the recaptured cities. Let the reports of the said high officers in connection with this matter of re-organisation be sent by rapid courier post, in order that we may be informed as soon as practicable what the measures decided upon are.

22nd October.

A WELCOME CONTRIBUTION.

The Empire being in need of money issued what is known as the Chao Hsin Bonds as a Government loan. Chang Shu-mei, Governor of Shantung, who bought Tls. 100,000 worth of these bonds, however, states that he makes this money a free gift to the Government, but the interest derivable from said bonds, he begs, shall be devoted to assist the maintenance of schools and colleges. The said Governor now further reports that he has given another Tls. 10,000 out of his private property to the Government but declines to accept any recognition from the Throne for his patriotic act. We however commanded the Board of Revenue to suggest what reward should be given to Chang Shu-mei but the said Board reports that the said Governor has again and again declined to accept any reward. This action is most commendable and we therefore reward his two sons and nephew instead.

His two sons Chang Shu-lan and Chang Shu-mien who are 1st-class Secretaries of the Boards of War and of Works respectively, are hereby appointed prefects to be given substantive appointments at once. His nephew Chang Shu-hêng who has no official status is hereby given the rank of 3rd-class Secretary of one of the Boards.

23rd October.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

As I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yü, etc., am filled with anxiety at the precarious condition of the Yellow River I commanded all my officials to recommend to me men who are well versed in river conservation works in order to get from them some plan of securing a permanent conservation of the River. As this matter is of the greatest importance to the empire I hereby command the Grand Council in conjunction with the Grand Secretariat, Six Boards, the Court of Censors and the other Minor Courts to meet together for a grand consultation of the matter and then report to me the result thereof.

24th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Decree of Empress Dowager saying that she is filled with pity for her subjects who have litigations and cases in the local courts and who have sometimes to wait months and years before they are settled, all because of the laziness and shirking of responsibility of the local officials. The Board of Punishments, Court of Censors, and Viceroy and Governors of provinces, are therefore, commanded to remedy matters and insist on the prompt disposal of all kinds of cases that may come before their subordinates, monthly reports being hereafter required showing cases disposed of within the month and those pending.

(2) Another decree by the Empress Dowager exhorting desperate men who turn into bandits and robbers to reform themselves and enlist in the various regiments, where brave and strong men are required, instead of risking their lives in robbing and pillaging. The Viceroy and Governors of provinces are commanded to issue proclamations *anent* these exhortations to show that the Ruler of the Empire is really anxious for the welfare of her people.

25th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE FUKIEN-CHEKIANG VICEROYSHIP.

(1) Hsü Ying-k'uei is appointed Viceroy of the Min-Chê provinces *rice* Pien Pao-ch'uan, deceased. Pending Hsü Ying-k'uei's arrival at Foochow, the Tartar-General of that city, Tsêng Ch'i, is to act as Viceroy.

SOFT-HEARTEDNESS.

(2) The institutes of this dynasty have always been most severe against bandits and all who pillage with arms in their hands. When caught there is no difference made between the heads of robber bands and their followers and all are summarily decapitated as soon as found guilty. Now, I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., think that this is rather too severe, for there must be some difference between the guilt of a chief and his follower, and while conceding the justice of the law and the necessity of exercising due severity so as to strike terror upon evil-doers, I still think something should be done by which a way may be opened to rescue the less guilty of those bandits captured by the constituted authorities. I would, therefore, refer this matter to the Grand Council who shall consult with the Grand Judiciary—the Presidents of the Board of Punishments, Court of Censors, and Court of Revision—whereby I may exercise mercy and kindness, beyond the limits of the law, in regard to these my subjects.

26th October.

No papers of interest.

27th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Li Fu-chao is appointed a Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat with the brevet rank of a Vice-President of the Board of Rites.

Kuei Hêng (Manchu), Tartar-General of Uliassut'ai, Chinese Turkestan, reports that he is still seriously ill and as his leave of absence is about to expire, prays to be allowed to resign his post and return to his Banner Reservation. The prayer is granted and Lien Shun, Political Agent at Urga, Mongolia, is hereby promoted to the post. Lien Shun is commanded to proceed at once by means of the Imperial Courier Post and is excused from coming to Peking for an audience.

28th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Hsing Lien (Manchu), Deputy Assistant Military Governor of Petuné, Central Manchuria, is hereby promoted Political Agent at Urga, Mongolia, *vice* Lien Shun promoted to Uliassutai, and is further granted the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, permission being also given to travel by the Imperial Courier Post.

(2) Sung K'un (Manchu) is appointed Deputy Assistant Military Governor of Petuné *vice* Hsing Lien promoted as above.

(3) Nai Fu (Manchu) is appointed prefect of Sz'énfu, Kuangsi province.

29th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

Five edicts appointing Chief Examiners, etc., to hold the approaching *Chujén* or M.A. Examinations pending in the capital.

(6) Liu Shu-t'ang, Governor of Honan, reports the placid state of the Yellow River this year in Honan province, whereby there have been no disasters nor suffering caused to the people of Honan living in the vicinity of the Great River. We feel profoundly grateful to the gods for their powerful protection and hereby command that ten great incense-sticks from Tibet be sent to the said Governor who shall reverently burn them on our behalf at the altar of the River god, as a token of the Imperial gratitude for favours bestowed. As for Ngêh-lé-ching-ngêh (Mongol), Provincial Treasurer of Honan; Mu Ch'i-sien, Taotai of the K'ai-Kuei-Chên-Hsiu Intendancy of Honan; and Ts'ên Ch'un-yung, Taotai of the Hopei (North of the Yellow River) Intendancy, who have chief charge of the River Conservation in Honan and through whose vigilance and carefulness the Yellow River has been kept peacefully within bounds, we hereby command that their names be handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of some extra rewards as a mark of the Imperial approbation.

30th October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Ju Lin (Manchu) is appointed Director of the Supervisorate of Instruction of the Heir-Apparent.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE MANCHU PRINCES.

(2) We regret to learn of the death of Pên Kô, Prince Yi. The deceased succeeded his father in the early sixties (reign of Tung Chih) and was immediately granted the decoration of the three-eyed peacock's feather. During this period until his death yesterday he successively held the posts of member of the Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department; Commandant of the Imperial Body Guard; Inspector-General of the Banner forces, etc., in all of which he gave perfect satisfaction to the Throne. We hereby command that the *T'olo* prayer coverlet be bestowed upon the deceased, and that Prince P'u Lun, 3rd Order, carry the same to the palace of the deceased, escorted by ten members of the Imperial

Body Guard, where he shall also represent us and offer up sacrifices to the *manes* of the deceased Prince on our behalf. We hereby further bestow an extra grant of Tls. 1,000 towards the funeral expenses, beyond the usual sum allowed by law, which the Keeper of the Privy Purse shall send at once, and command also that all black marks against the deceased Prince's name shall be erased from the official records.

31st October.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Hsü Shou-p'êng is appointed Master of Horse (Court of the Imperial Stud).

(2) Yung Shou (Manchu) is appointed to inspect the Reservation affairs of the White Hanchun Banner Corps.

(3) Recording the regret of the Empress Dowager at learning of the death of Wên Lin (Manchu), Junior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, and commanding that the funeral rites be according to the rank held by him. His son Yen Huan is granted the rank of a 3rd-class Secretary of one of the Six Boards, in recognition of the services of the deceased.

(4) K'un Hsiu (Manchu) is appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments *vice* Wên Lin, deceased.

1st November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

RESTORATION OF THE HIGH PROVINCIAL POSTS ABOLISHED BY THE EMPEROR.

(1) The other day, I, the Empress Dowager, commanded the Grand Council to deliberate with the Board of Civil Appointments as to the desirability of permitting the abolition of the posts of the Governors of Hupeh, Kuangtung, and Yunnan, and the Director-Generalship of the Yellow River, or to restore them as hitherto. I have now received their report which argues strongly in favour of the restoration of the four posts. As I am myself of the opinion that no good will be done by abolishing for ever these important posts, I hereby command that the said provincial posts be at once restored and, in consonance with this resolution, I now appoint Tsêng Ho (Manchu), and nephew of Yü Lu, Viceroy of Chihli) to be the Governor of Hupeh; Lu Ch'uan-lin (formerly Viceroy of Szechuan) to be Governor of Kuangtung, and Ting Chen-tu, (Provincial Treasurer of Chinese Turkestan) to be Governor of Yunnan. With reference to the Director-Generalship of the Yellow River, the large staff and intricate machinery connected with the river conservation will obviously be too great a burden and responsibility to be borne alone by the Governor of Honan, and I, therefore, command that Jên Tao-yung return to his old post, which he was just on the point of leaving in obedience to the decree of the Emperor. In a postscript memorial of the said Grand Council and Board of Civil Appointments the question is asked whether the new posts of Grain Taotai of Yunnan and sub-prefect of the Nankuan barrier, instituted by the Emperor in consideration of the abolition of the Governorship of Yunnan, be allowed to go on. It seems to me that, as that Governorship has been restored, the new posts become needless, and I, therefore, command that the usual conditions remain as hitherto.

RESTORATION OF THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS IN MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

(2) The Board of War and Tsungli Yamén were recently ordered in conjunction with the Grand Council to frame a set of regulations with reference to the training of military students and they advocated that rifle practice and marksmanship be taught them. This is an important matter necessitated by the critical times we live in; but I, the Empress Dowager, am of opinion that, as the military examinations of students for degrees by the lifting of heavy stone weights, manipulation of the Great Sword (like Lochaber pole-axes) and

archery on horseback and on foot, are merely a form to go through in order to obtain the three successive degrees of licentiate, *Chüjen*, and *Chinshih* and have nothing to do with service in the army, this form should be retained in future military examinations and I hereby command that Viceroy and Governors, etc., follow the old order of things hitherto existing. But after obtaining their military degrees the graduates must learn perfectly the manipulation of modern firearms and train themselves with these arms to obtain good marksmanship, so as to fit themselves for the army. Those graduates in Peking who have obtained their fourth degree—*Shih-wei* is the military equivalent of the literary title of Hanlin—and have been appointed members of the Imperial Body Guard shall be sent for their training to the Peking Field Force, while the military *chüjen* and licentiates in the provinces who have not already joined the provincial armies should be sent to learn their future profession in the foreign-modelled Military colleges and schools to be speedily established by the various Viceroy and Governors of provinces.

RESERVE GRANARIES MOST IMPORTANT.

(3) Shêng Hsuan-huai, Director of the Court of Sacrificial Worship and Director-General of the Lu-Han Railway, states that the condition of the country under the present crisis is very precarious owing to the lack of reserve granaries in the provinces and the emptiness of the granaries where prescribed by law. It is well-known that nine out of every ten granaries in the country are empty and if a famine arises the result will, under the circumstances, be appalling. This is a cause for great indignation and we hereby command all Viceroy and Governor of provinces to insist that their subordinates, the local officials, begin buying up grain at once and fill up their granaries to the full extent demanded by law. Where there are no granaries steps must be taken immediately to supply the deficiency. These granaries are to be examined yearly and if any remissness be found the officials concerned will be severely punished. In this way alone may we hope to cope with any famine that shall in the future attack the country.

THE CITY WALLS OF PEKING.

(4) The Board of Works reports that the city walls of Peking are in a most dilapidated and decayed condition and should at once be repaired. We hereby command Chao Shu-chiao and Ying Nien (Manchu) to examine the said walls and present an estimate as to the probable funds required for this important work.

2nd November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Hsü Ching-chêng, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Works, is appointed a member of the Tsungli Yamén.

(2) Ting T'i-chang Provincial Judge of Kansu, is promoted Treasurer of the same and Kuei Ch'un (Manchu) is appointed Provincial Judge *vice* the former promoted.

(3) Chao Erh-hsian, Provincial Judge of Shensi, is promoted Provincial Treasurer of Chinese Turkestan *vice* Ting Chên-to promoted Governor of Yunnan; and Tuan Fang (Manchu) is appointed to the post vacated by the said Chao Erh-hsian.

3rd November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Shang Ch'i-hang is appointed Grain Taotai of Shantung.

4th November.

THE COMMANDER OF THE LEFT CORPS.

(1) I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., have perused the memorial of General Sung Ch'ing, Commander of the Yi or Left Corps of the Grand Army of the Peiyang, in which he states that he is still suffering from his old maladies and hence prays to be allowed to make a stay at Chinchou, near the Great Wall, where

he may have the benefit of good medical advice and attendance. I have great confidence in the valour and experience of the said General and feel great satisfaction at the discipline and organisation of the Corps maintained by him. I hereby command that thirty pieces of *qinseng*, specially reserved for the Imperial use, be sent to Sung Ch'ing, and I further exhort that he take extra care of his health, and that, as soon as he feels himself a little better, he leave Chinchou at once for his new headquarters at Shan-haikuan, where he may continue to give his entire attention towards the disciplining and drilling of his whole Corps, so as to be a strong defence of the frontiers of the Empire.

POOR RELIEF IN PEKING.

(2) We have received the memorial of the Governor of Peking asking for an extra endowment of rice for the Tung-jen Refuge, outside the Kuangchiu-gate of the capital, owing to there being more poor people to feed during this cold weather than usual in that establishment, caused, first by the building of extra accommodation for the poor to live in, and second through the institution of a charity school in connection therewith for instructing the large number of little children who had come with their parents. This is a good innovation and we hereby bestow, as an act of extra grace, 300 piculs of rice which shall be handed over to the said Governor by the Imperial Granary Authorities.

5th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

AN EXHORTATION ON THE IMPORTANCE OF RESERVE GRANARIES AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY ORGANISATIONS.

(1) I, the Empress Dowager, having at heart the welfare of my people and the permanence of the dynasty, am of opinion that every effort should be made to establish reserve granaries and volunteer military organisation throughout the country, as these are actually the basis of a strong Empire. With full reserve granaries on hand in every district of the Empire, whenever an emergency arises, or famine, the people will have plenty to sustain themselves with and there will then be no great sufferings by which the starved people will have to be driven to become robbers for sustenance. With trained volunteers in all the cities, towns and villages and the people accustomed to the use of arms and the drills and discipline of the regular army, the whole country can be turned into a great armed camp to fight for their homes should the exigencies of the moment call our people forth. We can then depend upon ourselves for the safety of our homes and families. I hereby command that the Viceroy and Governors of Chihli, Fengtien, (Lower Manchuria) Shantung and Shansi be the first to inaugurate the systems advocated above and then let the Viceroy, Governors, and Tartar-generals of others provinces follow in the footsteps of the Northern authorities; and above all let there be diligence, energy, and care exercised in the manipulation of the grand work in hand. The sovereign on the Throne considers the whole empire as one great family with Peking, and all must, therefore, depend upon one another. Let there be no timidity or loss of courage at the magnitude of the task before us, but let us, one and all, aim for the perfection of our duty and there will be no labour lost.

ON TREATMENT DUE TO THE TROOPS.

(2) Another decree by the Empress Dowager calling upon all the generals and high authorities, with Military power, to be kind and merciful in the treatment of the soldiers and officers under them. The great object to be gained is to stop the appalling system of peculation and dishonesty in the handling of funds destined for the payment and feeding of the armies

of the Empire. While this peculation exists the soldiers can never be well and justly treated, be the will of the Commanding officers ever so strong to exercise kindness and humanity to their men. But when the common soldiers and the officers immediately above them receive their just dues and this coupled with kind treatment at the hands of their superior officers, they can be depended upon to know that when their country receives shame, this shame is theirs also, and the enemies of their country also their enemies. This then should be the great aim of the Government and the high military and civil authorities throughout the empire.

(3) A third decree of the Empress Dowager calling upon all her civil officials in Peking and in the provinces to be honest, energetic and humane in their treatment of the inhabitants of the Empire, and much more in a similar strain.

(4) Kuo Chun (Manchu) is appointed Salt Commissioner of Kuangtung province.

6th November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Li Kuei-lin is appointed prefect of T'ung, Shansi province.

7th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE QUESTION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT OF ROBBERS.

(1) The other day I, the Empress Dowager, being touched with pity at the want of mercy exercised in the case of robbers captured for their crimes, whereby all were summarily decapitated without any distinction being made between chief and followers, commanded the Grand Council to deliberate over this matter with the officers of the Triple Judiciary—Presidents of the Board of Punishments, Court of Censors, and Board of Revision—and to report to us the result of their conference. Their report is now before me, in which Prince Li—President of the Grand Council—and his co-memorials state that "the rule of executing robbers who have obtained pillage without any distinction made between chief and followers was the last resort of the law, compelled so to do in consequence of the multiplicity and constant recurrence of cases of robbery and pillage. Even now the law shows extra leniency to that member of a robber band who does not join his companions in making a raid, and also to that member who, although abstaining from joining, gets his share of the divided spoils. There is no truth in the assertion that all members of a gang of robbers are equally executed. As a matter of fact if local authorities would only exercise due care and detail in trying a case of robbery, they could easily make a distinction in the various stages of guilt of their prisoners and give sentence thereby. There would then be no more complaints against wholesale executions. With reference, however, to the sentence of wholesale decapitations, this law was made only as a temporary measure; it is not a fixed law at all. The trouble is that provincial officials, being of a lazy disposition and hating to be bored with long drawn out and careful investigations, seize upon the temporary regulation in order to get rid of the whole affair at one stroke, valuing the lives of the people cheaper than straw effigies." I hereby command that, with the exception of those provinces where there is fighting now going on, and where there is no doubt in the least that the prisoners caught are insurgents, mounted bandits, members of secret societies and disbanded soldiers, whose crimes are graver and more serious and who therefore should be summarily decapitated—a temporary but necessary law—all other cases amongst the masses, relating to robbery with arms in hand, shall hereafter be tried and dealt with in accordance to the old written law, in order that

due mercy and leniency be shown to the less guilty.

THE KANSU CORPS.

(2) As General Tung Fu-shiang and his Corps of Kansu troops have now entirely arrived at the Southern Hunting Park, I hereby command Prince Ch'ing to proceed to that camp and diligently examine and review the Corps.

8th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

"BY EXTRA GRACE OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER."

(1) Na Yen-t'u, Prince of the Khalka Mongols, and Tsai Ch'i, Prince of Tuan (Manchu), are hereby granted the privilege of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Western Palace-gates.

(2) The same privilege is granted Kang Xi, President of the Board of War, while Wang Wen-shao, President of the Board of Revenue, is permitted to ride in a two-bearer sedan-chair within the said precincts.

(3) Liao Shou-heng, President of the Board of Rites, is hereby permitted to ride on horseback, not only within the Precincts of the Western Palace-gates, but also within the "Forbidden City."

9th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

A WARNING TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

(1) I, the Empress Dowager, Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., have, of late, been earnestly considering the importance of raising funds and putting our drilled armies upon a better basis as to arms, welfare, and comfort, and for this reason repeated decrees had been issued by the Throne to clear out all useless, aged and superfluous characters on the rolls of the various regiments in the provinces, the idea being that, with these aged and superfluous men out of the way, the money spent on them could be used in giving extra pay and comfort to those who had been retained for their fitness in age and physical strength and courage to become good soldiers. This indeed is the most important question for development by this Government at the present moment. But I am most indignant to learn that there is a habit among military officers to curry favour with their superiors, using large portions of funds, confided to them for payment to the rank and file, to buy favour amongst their superior officers in order to obtain promotion and lucrative posts. On this account we often hear of denunciations against military officials for pocketing the pay and food-money of their troops, and many more delinquencies. Can our armies then be expected to improve when such pernicious practices are allowed? What then are our Viceroy, Governors, and Tartar Generals in the provinces doing? Knowing these bad habits we must now set about to reform them, so that when the time comes, I can depend upon the help and actual services of every soldier to whom the government allowance is paid. I call upon my Viceroy, Governors, and Tartar Generals to prove their gratitude for the gracious bounties bestowed upon them by the Throne by setting earnestly to work on this most important question, and I promise further that if in the future I shall hear of any more embezzling of the pay of the soldiers and like frauds, I will not exercise any leniency but shall order the miscreants to execution in accordance with military law.

(2) Jung Lu, Grand Secretary, Generalissimo, etc., etc., is hereby granted the privilege of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Western Palace-gates.

(3) Hu Yü-fen is hereby commanded to resign his present post of Governor of Peking and is appointed, instead, an expectant Vice-President of one of the Six Boards and Minister of the Tsungli Yamen.

(4) Ch'ing Ch'i (Manchu), formerly Deputy Assistant Military Governor of Sanning (Central Manchuria), is hereby ordered to report for duty to Prince Ch'ing, Commander-in-Chief of the Peking Field Force.

10th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

NEW DEPARTURES.

(1) The 1st day of the 10th moon (14th November) being the first day of the Winter Season, Shih Tu, Prince Li, is hereby appointed to conduct the sacrifices at the Imperial Ancestral Temple on that occasion, on behalf of the Emperor.

(2) The Optimus (*Chuang-yuan*), Secundus (*Pan-yen*), Tertius (*T'an-hua*), and Quartus (*Ch'uan-lu*) of the recent Military *Chinshih* examinations, are hereby excused from presenting themselves to the Throne.

Note:—This and the ceremony above-noted were never before omitted by the Emperor Kuang Hsi, in person, and his absence on the two occasions was much commented upon throughout the country.—*Translator*.

THE KUANGTUNG VICEROYSHIP.

(3) I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., have received the memorial of Tan Chung-lin, Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, lamenting his prolonged illness and asking permission to resign his post. I have always had a great respect for the said Viceroy's energy and devotion to his duties as head of two important provinces, and hence feel reluctant to deprive myself of the services of this faithful servant. Instead of retiring, therefore, I hereby grant him an extra leave of absence from his duties and also bestow on him four pieces of Imperial *ginseng* to give him strength. There is no necessity for the said Viceroy to resign.

(4) Ch'ên Chao-wên is appointed Governor of Peking *vice* Hu Yü-fen resigned.

THE FOOCHOW ARSENAL AND NAVAL DOCKYARD.

(5) The other day orders were given to the Board of Revenue to notify the Viceroys, Governors, and Tartar Generals of provinces to contribute a certain amount each, annually, towards the expenses of the reorganised Foochow Arsenal and Naval Dockyard. The said Viceroys, etc., are therefore commanded to make all haste in sending their contributions to the Board of Revenue, under pain of severe penalties, and the said Board is commanded to take charge of these funds and await further orders.

11th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE SACREDNESS OF THE "FORBIDDEN CITY."

(1) That the utmost vigilance should always be exercised in respect of keeping the precincts of the "Forbidden City" free from outsiders and loafers has been repeatedly impressed upon our high Ministers and their subordinates who have the sacred environs confided to their charge. And it goes without further comment that the high Ministers should personally walk about day and night to see that the necessary watchfulness be kept up by the guards at all times. But I, the Empress Dowager, am indignant to learn that, of late, strangers and loafers have been again seen within the sacred precincts, and I therefore again command my high Ministers to take particular pains in finding out all cases of lack of vigilance and such like delinquencies of the Palace and other guards, and to prevent further ingress to outsiders.

THE KANSU ARMY CORPS.

(2) Another decree of the Empress Dowager in reply to the memorial of Prince Ch'ing who was ordered to inspect the Kansu troops who had arrived outside Peking from Kansu, under the command of

General Tung Fu-hsiang. The memorial was very favourable to these troops and the Empress Dowager accordingly bestows a quantity of jade-stone ornaments and pieces of silk and satin from the Imperial looms of Soochow and Hangchow to General Tung and his officers, and also Tls. 10,000 to the soldiers to be handed by the Board of Revenue at once to General Tung for distribution.

Note:—These troops after crushing the Mahomedan Rebellion in Kansu, the year previous, were specially ordered to Peking to serve as a special escort should the Empress Dowager and her Court find it necessary, owing to Russian aggressions, to move the capital to Hsian, capital of Shensi province.—*Translator*.

THE LATE VICEROY OF MIN-CHÊ.

(3) An acknowledgment of the receipt of news reporting the death of Pien Pao-ch'uan, Viceroy of the Min-Chê provinces. The deceased is given the posthumous honour of the brevet rank of Senior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent; the erasure of all black marks against his name in the official records; special permission for the remains to enter any city of the Empire, while en route to the native city of the deceased; and permission for his two sons, namely Pien Yi-tang and Pien Yi-tung, after their period of mourning, to be presented at Peking at special audience.

Note:—The late Viceroy was a Chinese Bannerman (Hanchun) of Chinkiang.—*Translator*.

12th November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Lu Jên-hsiang, an Optimus of former years, is hereby reappointed Libationer of the Imperial Academy.

Note:—This officer is a member of the Reform Party and was engaged in pushing on reform in his native city of Soochow when the crash came. He then resigned the Directorship of the Bureau of Commerce and of the cotton weaving mills established there by him and was, for a in some fear of being also arrested. Fortunately he was not a very daring reformer and so made few enemies. Eventually he was advised to return to Peking.—*Translator*.

13th November.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) The disgraced officers En Hsiang, ex-Deputy Assistant Military Governor of Hunch'un, Kirin province, and Lung Tien-yang, Brigadier-General of Kiangsu province, who were received in audience the day before yesterday are hereby restored, by extra grace of the Empress Dowager, to their former ranks and titles. Ting Pao-yuan, expectant Taotai of Kiangsu, who was granted audience this morning, is to be noted down in the official list of the Grand Council as a candidate for the first vacant Taotaihip available.

(2) Duke Tsai Lan (Imperial Clan) is appointed Senior Vice-Commissioner of Oetroi at the Chungwên-gate of Peking, and Fu Sên-pu (Imperial Clan) is appointed Junior Vice-Commissioner thereof.

LI HUNG-CHANG APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE YELLOW RIVER.

(3) With reference to my desire that the Grand Council should assemble the Grand Secretaries, the Presidents of the Six Boards and Nine Courts to a grand conference as to what steps should be taken to bring about a permanent conservation of the Yellow River, in order to save untold miseries to my people in the future, I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., have now received a report headed by Prince Li, President of the Grand Council, in which they unanimously recommend the appointment of a high Minister of the Court to go to Shantung and make a special investigation of the whole river so as to obtain reliable data to

go upon in future discussions on the subject. I, therefore, hereby appoint the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, as Imperial High Commissioner to Shantung where he is to have as colleagues Jên Tao-yung, Director-General of the Yellow River, and Chang Ju-mei, Governor of Shantung. They shall then make a journey through the whole length of the River, make a thorough examination of the condition and aspects thereof, and study the whole question of conservation. They shall exert special care that their report of the river shall be on a thorough knowledge of the question and obtained from reliable sources so that there may be no more mistakes made when the work of conservation is once begun. The said High Commissioners should remember that the importance of the conservation of the Yellow River is one of vast and grave responsibility, as the safety of millions of the inhabitants of Shantung depends upon a correct solution of the matter. Let there be no slipshod work or shifting of responsibility on one another's shoulders. Let the High Commissioners also present an estimate of what the proposed works would actually cost so that steps may be taken thereon.

(4) Ch'ien Ying-pu, President of the Board of Works, is hereby granted the privilege of riding in a two-bearer sedan-chair within the Precincts of the Western Palace-gates. He is also excused from the duty of introducing officials at Imperial audiences.

THE "ORTHODOX WAY."

(5) I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., have received a memorial from the Ministers of the Board of Rites dilating on the supreme importance of making it known throughout the whole Empire that there are to be no changes from the old methods of literary examinations among candidates for degrees, in order to set at rest, once for all, the present uncertainty that has been caused by the Emperor's recent reform measures in the above direction. Now as the Empire has always prospered and flourished under the old régime and from the methods of old have been evolved the following books *i. e., Regulations Governing Examinations, sanctioned by Imperial decree; Regulations for Guidance of Literary Chancellors, sanctioned by Imperial decree; and The Advantages and disadvantages to be observed in Literary Examinations* (which have been compiled from former Imperial Decrees), all of which have in them the acme of excellence, there is indeed no necessity of making any changes in the curriculum of literary examinations that has always obtained. I, therefore, grant the request of the said Board, which is authorised to notify my commands to all the Literary Examiners and Literary Chancellors throughout the Empire that they are henceforth to follow reverentially and carefully the regulations and laws mentioned in the above books, in order that the graduates may learn of, and keep to the orthodox way.

MODERN SCHOOLS TO BE PERMITTED.

(6) The Board of Rites have further asked that I put a stop to the new studies ordered to be taught in the provincial colleges, and newly instituted modern schools, and that these institutions be commanded to return to the old regulations—that of giving instructions solely in the *Confucian Analects and Ancient Classics*. Now the object of these colleges as institutions of learning, is to teach solid and substantial branches of study and not solely old-time books. For instance such subjects as astronomy, geography, military strategy, mathematics, etc., are modern requirements necessary for the country's welfare, and as such within the province of educated students to acquire. Modern schools do not go beyond the instruction of the solid studies named above and hence differ in name only to the present idea of what

collegiate education should be. Their aims are really the same. In view of this, therefore, I see no reason for putting a stop to these modern schools or that these modern studies be prohibited from the old provincial colleges; nor should it be maintained that modern studies should not be taught in the colleges. Let this be made known throughout the Empire.

14th November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"BY GRACE OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER."

The Grand Secretaries Li Hung-chang and Hsu Tung are both granted the privilege of riding in two-bearer sedan-chairs within the precincts of the Western Palace-Gates.

15th November.

No papers of importance.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 18th of October, 1899, there were present:—Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), S. A. Hardoon, E. A. Hewett, R. Inglis, J. Prentice, E. Quackenbush, E. B. Skottowe, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted. *Departmental Reports.*—The following are submitted and ordered for publication:—

VEHICLE INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The Livery Stables have been regularly visited during the month, and the ponies and carriages carefully inspected.

Licenses Issued.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Ponies	520	650	727
Carriages.....	441	494	558

Remarks.

During the latter part of the month I noticed considerable improvement in the condition of the Licensed Ponies. This is probably due to the last conviction obtained by the S.S.P.C.A. against the proprietors of Yih Dah's stable.

During the month, 15 old and worn-out ponies were disposed of at the Knacker Yards, Pahhsienjoh.

The Licensed Carriages continue in good servicable condition. I especially mention those in the Foochow Road stables.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the drainage and ponies in Yih Dah Stable, J. 3,306 Seward Road, the License has been suspended, until the stable is put in good sanitary condition, and a better class of ponies procured.

The following is a list of licensed stables:—

Name of Stable.	Road.	Ponies.	Carriages.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	...	100	50
Geo. Dallas	...	8	6
Wai Jone Kee	51 Hoopah	14	14
Wong Ah Yang	72 do.	9	9
Yang Tze Lay	128 do.	3	3
Koong Yeh & Co.	329 do.	32	32
Yeh Lee	146 do.	4	4
Duk Dah	324 Foochow	7	7
Nee Pow	377 do.	8	8
Koong Woo	374 do.	16	16
Yung Dah	378 do.	5	5
Shing Tah	142 do.	8	8
Sun Dah	379 do.	12	12
Yuen Dah	394 do.	12	12
Shun Dah	406 do.	4	4
Sung Dah	406 do.	6	5
Kwong Dah	487 do.	16	16
Yah Ding	490 do.	13	13
Urh Shing	72 Hankow	5	5
Tong Yeh Tah	68 do.	3	3
Sun Dah	284 do.	12	11
Low Sing Dah	14 Sungkiang	15	15
Chun Dah	40 do.	6	6
Woo Yei Kee	80 Fuhkien	5	5
Say Zoong	100 Thibet	25	17
Ah Mai	9 Cemetery	7	7
Chia Dah	... Makalee	4	3

Hung Dah	267 Honan	9	9
Pow Dah	332 do.	15	15
Chin Chee	218a do.	9	9
Sin Ih Dah	155 Shantung	6	6
Saa Nue	142 do.	9	9
Kung Dah	1/5 Sochow	15	12
Sing Dah	15 Astor	24	14
Yih Dah	3306 Seward	16	16
How Chee	3241 do.	8	8
Dah Chong	1094 Broadway	10	10
Ah Young	303 Hanbury	8	8
Haum Pow	182 Woohang	3	2
Woo Tah	161 Chapoo	11	11
Fou Tah	579 Tiendong	10	10
Shu Ah Sun	308 N. Honan	4	3
Fi Dah	303 do.	4	3

E. J. BATTY.

Inspector of Vehicles.

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 14th October, 1899.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Abduction	1
Breach of Municipal Regulations	42
Burglary	1
Cruelty to Animals	5
Embezzlement	1
Furious Riding and/or Driving	4
Gambling	8
Larceny from Persons	2
" " Dwellings, etc.	43
Miscellaneous Cases	225
Ricsha Licenses suspended	518
Wheelbarrow, suspended	75
Hand Cart	1
Heggars, Hawkers, and Rag-pickers	333

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police 1,259
Chinese dead bodies found in streets... 4
Stray dogs captured... 45

PIERRE B. PATTISON

Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Committees.—Mr. Hardoon is elected to serve on the Works Committee and Mr. Quackenbush on the Finance Committee.

Water Supply.—The renewed agreement with the Waterworks Company is submitted and signed, the revised schedule attached being approved.

Volunteers.—Sanction is given to the expenditure of the sum of Tls. 380 on Regulation lances for the Light Horse.

Nursing Home.—The appointment of Nurse Davis, as advised by the Council's London Agents acting under the advice of Dr. Henderson, is noted and approved. This lady will relieve Nurse Low whose agreement has expired.

Wharfage Dues.—Letter from the Commissioner of Customs is read enclosing the second quarterly return of the dues collected under the new system and the correspondence is ordered for publication:—

Custom House,

Shanghai, 17th October, 1899.

SIR,—I in continuation of my letter of the 7th July, forwarding a statement of Wharfage Dues collected during the June Quarter 1899, etc., I have now the pleasure to hand you herewith:—

1° A statement of Wharfage Dues collected during the September quarter just ended, from which you will see that the net quarter's collection amounting to Sh. Tls. 61,984.33 has in accordance with agreement been apportioned as follows:—

	Sh. Tls.
Taotai's share	9,822.33
French Council's share	12,688.49
Foreign	39,473.51

2° A general summary of the Wharfage Dues collected from the 1st April to 30th September in the Foreign and French Settlements and at Pootung, as follows:—

	Sh. Tls.	Per cent. of collection.
Foreign Settlements	67,076.23	63%
French	27,993.34	26%
Pootung	11,193.49	10%

3° A cheque for Sh. Tls. 39,848.03 representing the Foreign Council's share, viz. Sh. Tls. 39,473.51 for September quarter, and Sh. Tls. 374.52 being an amount paid in excess last quarter to the French Council and now refunded, together with vouchers in duplicate for your signature.

2.—In congratulating the Council on the very successful result of the half-year's collection, and on the working of the Wharfage Dues scheme generally, I would add that the system inaugurated has worked most smoothly and satisfactorily; that during the past quarter no complaints have been received from the public; and finally that with the view of further facilitating the payment of the dues by the public on duty free goods, it has been arranged that in future such dues will be paid at the Wharfage Dues Desk, and not at the Haikwan Bank, thereby considerably simplifying and expediting work for merchants unacquainted with Customs procedure.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LS. ROCHER,

Commissioner of Customs.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Foreign Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th October, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th inst., enclosing cheque on account of Wharfage Dues collection, for Shai Tls. 39,848.03, together with statement and general summary of the dues collected during the September quarter. While noting with satisfaction the excellent results of the new procedure and of its smooth working, I have the honour to renew to you the Council's thanks for the highly effective manner in which the work has been organised and carried out under your direction.

The receipt, in duplicate, for amount above-named is returned herewith duly signed.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

LOUIS ROCHER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai,
The Meeting then adjourns.

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce held at the offices of the Chamber, 1, Kiukiang Road, on Thursday, the 26th of October, 1899, at 4 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. D. Little (in the chair), J. C. Bois, C. Brodersen, J. Chapsal, Wade Gardner, E. A. Hewett, R. Inglis, A. Werth, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Reduction of Cable Rates.—A letter was read that had been received from the Hongkong Chamber under date of the 6th instant, containing copies of 5 Resolutions that had been adopted by that Chamber bearing on the necessity for a reduction of the cable rates at present charged by the Telegraph Companies. Much attention was given to these Resolutions, and after some discussion it was decided to reply that cordial support will be given to the Hongkong Chamber so far as the cosmopolitan constitution of this Chamber will permit.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Congress.—A letter was read that had been received from Mr. John G. Purdon accepting the post of Representative of this Chamber at the Philadelphia Congress.

Prohibition of Imports from New-chwang.—The correspondence that had passed between the Commissioner of Customs and the Chamber on this subject was laid before the meeting.

Letting the Board Room for Commercial Meetings.—It was decided that in future the Board Room can be hired by the public for commercial meetings at the rate of Tls. 5 for each meeting, and the Secretary was authorised to advertise same.

After the transaction of further business the following correspondence was ordered for publication:—

THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

F. M. M.'s Consulate General,
Shanghai, 9th September.

SIR,—In compliance with the request in your letter of 6th inst, I have the honour to forward to you herewith the English translations of two letters received from the Taotai Tseng about the import of munitions of war, and copy of the reply which I made to him, as desired by my colleagues.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOAQUIM MARIA TRAYASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul General for Portugal and Senior Consul.

To W. D. LITTLE, Esq.,
Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.
Shanghai, 14th September, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th instant, in which you kindly enclose copies of two dispatches from Taotai Tseng proposing the institution of certain regulations concerning the importation of fire-arms and munitions of war.

The importation of such articles has hitherto been strictly controlled by the Customs under Treaty provisions, and it cannot be shown that foreign merchants have wilfully violated them, so that the restrictions now proposed by Taotai Tseng on this already fully safe-guarded trade, seem to the Chamber to be entirely unnecessary.

The regulation proposed by the Taotai ordering that samples of arms, etc., imported by foreign merchants—some of which may be costly and of recent invention—should be deposited in a godown not under the control of those to whom such valuable articles are consigned is quite out of the question and should be strongly protested against. The same remark applies to the proposed restriction of the importation of sporting guns.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. LITTLE,

Chairman.

J. M. T. VALDEZ, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal
and Senior Consul.

GENERAL INEFFICIENCY OF THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, 6th September, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 15th ult., which was laid before the Committee of this Chamber at their meeting yesterday.

The Committee have had frequent occasion to complain of the inefficient working of the Chinese Telegraph Service, but their remonstrances seem to have little practical effect, though promises of amendment are freely given.

I now enclose you copy of the letter that has been addressed by this Chamber to the Director-General of Chinese Telegraphs, in the hope that it may be productive of a much desired change in the working of the department.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

DRUMMOND HAY,
Secretary.

Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., and others,
Swatow.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS FROM NEWCHWANG.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 22nd September, 1899.

SIR,—On the advice of the Medical Officer in charge of the Chungpaosha Sanitary Station, the Newchwang Custom House

has been informed by wire that in addition to the articles already named in Harbour Notification No. 1 of 1899 the importation from Newchwang of furs, skins, bristles, hair and bean cake would not be permitted for the present.

It has further been arranged with the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., that a shipment of some 250 packages skins, hair and bristles imported by the *Fungshun* from Newchwang would not be landed at this port, but taken back to Newchwang by the same steamer. Similarly a small shipment of skins imported by the s.s. *Toonan* will be transhipped on the *Fungshun* and taken back to Newchwang. It would not be possible to effectually disinfect such cargo without damaging it.

Yesterday I received the following telegram from the Newchwang Commissioner:—"Export of coffins duly prohibited, but strong feeling here about your prohibition of bean cake, etc., as injury to trade very serious. Is not some compromise possible? Bowra." It is needless for me to point out the dangerous nature of the cargo above named, and while I personally deeply regret the necessity that has arisen for its prohibition, still, the risk and interests involved are too great to admit of any relaxation. Had the northern ports followed Shanghai's lead and medically inspected direct steamers from infected ports the cause for the present restriction would in all probability not have arisen.

I trust the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will readily recognise and approve the necessity for the measures now adopted for the safety of this port.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LS. ROCHER.

Commissioner of Customs.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, Esq.,
Chairman,
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.
Custom House,

Shanghai, 26th September, 1899.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 22nd instant informing the Chamber of the proposed restriction on certain imports from Newchwang, I have now the honour to inform you that, after careful reconsideration of the subject, it was decided to place no restriction on the importation of bean cake.

I have, however, requested my Newchwang colleague to impress on shippers the urgency of exercising the strictest care in not employing plague-stricken coolies in handling of cargo, and it would be well if the head firms here were to send similar instructions to their Newchwang agents on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LS. ROCHER,

Commissioner of Customs.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, Esq.,
Chairman,
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, 19th October, 1899.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 22nd and 26th ultimo, referring to the prohibition of the import of certain articles from Newchwang on account of the prevalence of plague at that port. The general question has been dealt with personally at interviews I had with you at the time, so that it now only remains for me to express the gratification of the Committee that the prohibition of the import of bean cake has been cancelled.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking you, on behalf of the Committee of this Chamber, for the energy and perseverance with which you have taken all needful steps to prevent the introduction of the plague to this port, which happily

for the community and shipping have hitherto been successful.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. LITTLE,

Chairman.

L. ROCHER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Shanghai.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening in the New Drill Hall. There was a fair attendance of the Society and Mr. R. Inglis presided.

The notice convening the meeting having been read the Chairman read the report and accounts, which were put and carried *nem. con.* The next business was the election of the committee and it was proposed by Mr. A. R. Wilson, seconded by Mr. S. M. McLeish and carried unanimously:—

That the following gentlemen be elected to form the Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Robt. Inglis, C. Murray Adamson, J. H. MacLaren, S. M. McLeish, John Mitchell, Geo. Peebles, John Prentice, R. Sutherland, and B. A. Clarke.

The Chairman suggested that the bursaries of \$100 and \$50 to the Shanghai Public School should be continued. This was formally proposed by Mr. J. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Ramsay and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Prentice proposed and it was seconded by Mr. G. Peebles.

That Mr. R. Inglis be elected president of the Society for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Murray Adamson proposed that Mr. J. Mitchell be elected vice-president for the same period. This was seconded by Mr. J. Ferrier and unanimously carried.

Mr. Inglis thanked the members as also did Mr. Mitchell.

The Chairman then asked whether the usual Ball should be held and where. He suggested it be held at the New Drill Hall, and if decided, that the Municipal Council be asked to grant the Hall on the same terms, viz: \$100, as for the Astor Hall for the last Ball.

Mr. J. Mitchell seconded,

Mr. Ramsay supported and the motion was carried.

The Chairman said this concluded the meeting, unless any members present had any questions to ask.

A discussion arose about the price of the tickets to be issued. Mr. Mitchell thought that last year's subscription, \$15 and \$5 for each guest would amply cover the expenses involved, as they had plenty of tartan, shields, etc., and besides, the hall was such as to need but little decoration.

Mr. Murray Adamson proposed and Mr. A. R. Wilson seconded that the same system of nomination be followed, each member having the right of sending in the names of two lady guests without extra subscription.

This was carried.

Mr. J. Mitchell proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, remarking that they had rendered valuable services to the Society which the members could not but recognise. (Applause.)

Mr. Murray Adamson thanked the members for the remarks made. He was always ready to help his countrymen. The Society had been criticised for helping some unworthy cases, but they surely deserved some sympathy and it was hard for brother Scotsmen not to lend a helping hand. He would ask them to look leniently on such cases where the men were probably the victims of circumstances. The money spent on indigent Scotsmen had not been

wasted, out of 15 so helped, four had obtained permanent employment and several had so appreciated the help rendered as to return the money spent on them. Mr. McLeish also thanked the members for their vote of thanks and endorsed all that Mr. Adamson had said.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT. 1898-1899.

The Committee have much pleasure in submitting to the Members their Report and Statement of Accounts for the past year. St. Andrew's Day, 1898, was celebrated by a Ball at the Astor Hall, which was most successful, and again exceeded the proportions of all previous celebrations. The balance resulting therefrom was Tls. 23.95 to credit, which has been placed to the Society's General Account.

Charitable Fund.—It is satisfactory to note that the claims on the Society's funds have been much less during the year than in 1897/98, the small amount of Tls. 97.45 only being expended for purposes of relief. Of the cases which came under the notice of the Committee fifteen received assistance; and out of these four Scotsmen secured permanent employment through the efforts of the Society.

A further increase in membership has to be recorded, the number now being 415 (including 36 on the absent list) as against 388 the previous years.

The Bursaries of \$100 and \$50, voted at the last General Meeting to the two best pupils of Scottish parentage at the Shanghai Public School, were awarded to Master Hilcoat Arthur and Miss Winnie Lamond respectively.

The funds of the Society now amount to Tls. 2,849.96 (an increase of Tls. 381.83) represented by Tls. 2,358.01 on fixed deposit, and Tls. 491.95, balance of current account.

It has been decided to keep the deposit as at present and carry forward the balance to next year's account.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. G. G. S. Forsyth for kindly auditing the accounts.

The Committee regret the absence of the President, now on holiday at home.

R. ENGLIS, *Vice-President.*

C. MURRAY ADAMSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th September, 1899, for presentation at the Annual General Meeting to be held at the New Drill Hall, on Thursday Evening, the 26th October, at 9 o'clock.

	Tls.
To Balance of last Account	222.40
„ do on Fixed Deposit	2,245.73
„ Cash, Subscriptions from 379 Members a	\$2=758.00
Less 24 in course of collection	48.00
	<u>\$710.00 527.58</u>
„ Arrears - Last year, 5 Members a	\$2=10.00 7.49
„ Balance, Ball Account	23.95
„ Interest on Fixed Deposit due 30/9/99	112.28
	<u>Tls. 3,139.43</u>

	Tls.
By Cash disbursed in Charity as per minutes	97.45
„ Advertising, Printing and Sundries	35.91
„ Hire of Room for last General Meeting	5.00
„ Bursary voted 1898 ... \$100.00=	74.00
„ „ „ „ „ 50.00=	37.00
„ Hardwood Table and Decorated Cover for Society's Regalia	32.46
„ Insurance on Regalia	4.32
„ Books presented in connection with the Bursaries	3.33
„ Fixed deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, maturing 30th September, 1900	Tls. 2,358.01
„ Balance at Bankers ... „	491.95
	<u>2,849.96</u>
	<u>Tls. 3,139.43</u>

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1899.

S. M. McLEISH,
Hon. Treasurer.

Compared with the vouchers and certified to be correct,

G. G. S. FORSYTH.

THE WEIHAIWEI LAND AND BUILDING CO., LD.

The statutory meeting of this Company was held on Friday morning at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., The Bund. Mr. Alex. McLeod presided, and there were present Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, E. B. Skottowe, W. A. C. Platt (Directors), P. F. Livers (Secretary), E. U. Smith, J. M. Young, L. S. Little, M.P., G. Davies, Drummond Hay, W. S. Jackson, and W. D. Little, representing in all 828 shares.

The Chairman explained that there was no business to transact at that meeting as it was only a formal one called to comply with the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong. The meeting had to be held within four months of incorporation and as the date of incorporation was the 7th of July it was thought more convenient, in view of race week, to hold the meeting as they were now doing.

Mr. Jackson asked when it was proposed to close the financial year.

The Chairman replied that the annual meeting would probably be held in February or March, when accounts up to the 31st of December would be presented.

There being no more business, the proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the Chair.

THE CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Although a mistake in interpreting a telephonic message led those who attended Thursday's meeting of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society into anticipating a paper on the province of Szechuan, instead of a town in that province called Shihch'uen, they had little cause to complain of the mental fare put before them, for it was varied and informal, and perhaps somewhat contradictory, for the Chairman, Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, before the meeting separated, traversed some arguments that Rev. Dr. Edkins had advanced in support of a pet theory. The meeting was fairly well attended, the audience including Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M. P. Behind the Chairman were suspended some rubbings of the inscriptions found in the district of which Mr. Hickman spoke subsequently.

Dr. Edkins began proceedings by calling Mr. Kingsmill to the chair, and going on to introduce the Rev. J. Hickman, of Shihch'uen, with whom he had had the opportunity of conferring upon some points of archaeology. It would be recalled, he said, that the Chinese came into the country some four thousand years ago by the north-west, the capital of the empire being in the province of Shensi. Gradually the population spread itself down to the Huangho and thence to the Yangtze, arriving in the neighbourhood of Shanghai probably about the twelfth century before Christ. After a reference to the Bamboo Books, the traditions of the Emperor Yu, the speaker remarked that it was satisfactory when we investigated the antiquity of Chinese institutions and the homogeneous people spread over so many provinces that we recognised something unique, and which did not occur in any other part of the world.

The Rev. J. Hickman having apologised for the mistake which had imputed to him an intention to speak about Szechuan when he was referring to Shihch'uen, went on to give a conversational account of some of his experiences. He explained that the city where he had been working for some seven years was famous amongst the Chinese for two things—the inscriptions record-

ing the birth there of the founder of the Chou dynasty, and also for its Indian corn. Rubbings of these inscriptions were also supposed to be invested with the power of preserving from fire any building in which they were hung. The speaker next described the wonderful bamboo bridge with a span of 300 feet by which the city was approached. It consisted of fifteen long ropes, and from the water to the bridge was at least fifty feet. Another peculiarity of the district, the single rope bridges, crossed by means of saddles, was described, and then Mr. Hickman had something to say of what the missionaries were doing in that portion of the empire. Apart from the spreading of the gospel the missionaries were going a great deal to open up the country to the outside world. It took them two years to get into the city but when they did get in the people were very kind. Later when the Bishop came to open a hall the people received him with crackers and salutes, and when the speaker left a month ago, the people paid every compliment to him and escorted him on his way for more than a mile outside the city. It was worth making the effort, and in the end when you had once gained the heart and confidence of the people they treated you very well. It was the organised attacks that were to be feared.

The Rev. J. Vale, of Ch'engt'u, who had spent ten years in the province, spoke of the great resources of Szechuan in the way of salt-wells, natural gas, and white wax. He also spoke of the wonderful natural system of irrigation of the Ch'engt'u plain, which he hoped to be able to investigate on his return. He instanced some of the purposes the wonderful force of water could be used for. The speaker paid a warm tribute to the former Viceroy Lu Ch'uan-lin (now the Governor of this province of Kiangsu) for the many useful reforms he had endeavoured to introduce during his tenure of office. Instances such as a reform of the local currency, the erection of the telegraph from Tachienlu to Ch'engt'u, and the opening of schools in which French and English were taught were given. To a certain extent the enlightened official suffered in popularity for this, as caricatures were issued representing him as a stag being led along by a sheep. The speakers explained that Lu's surname meant "stag" whilst the sheep was a punning allusion to the word for foreigner *yang*.

General Mesny said that some years ago, in 1867, or 1868 some of the Szechuan petroleum was brought to Shanghai and proved to be very good, whilst he also tried to induce the natives to employ less primitive methods for getting the brine.

The Chairman, in thanking the speakers, differed entirely from Dr. Edkins, contending that Szechuan knew nothing of China, and China knew nothing of Szechuan until long after the Han dynasty. As for the legends of Yu, if such a person existed it was not in China or Szechuan. The myths attaching to his name were a mixture of stories which had been brought from India. Four thousand years before Christ Chinese history was a perfect blank.

NEWS IS FOOD FOR ACTIVE MINDS, especially in these days of quick communication, when we are enabled within a few hours to know what is taking place at the other end of the world. The merits of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which have been familiar for over half a century amongst all civilised people, have been still more widely spread owing to these facilities. To the natives in the uttermost parts of India, Africa, Australia, and, indeed, to the whole human family, these remedies have been amongst the most precious gifts of civilisation. They cure disease and relieve the most acute pain. In cases of fever, ague, and liver and stomach complaints they are unequalled, whilst for wounds, bruises, sores, etc., they are the best known remedies.

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17th Oct., 1899.

Report.

SHANGHAI PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE SEASON 1898-99.

Last season's credit balance of \$135.72 has been increased this season to \$144.63.

The number of Active Members on the roll at the end of this season is 16, as compared with 27 at the end of the previous one.

The late Mr. Steele Tölle kindly played a cello solo at the Society's first concert of the season, and also gave his assistance in the orchestra at the following concerts. The programme of the first concert was repeated at a special concert given for his benefit, and the Society was enabled to hand him \$335 as its result.

Owing to Comm. Vela's much-regretted departure from Shanghai after the second concert, Mr. Crompton was asked to act as conductor for the remainder of the season.

The thanks of the Society are due to the following ladies and gentlemen for so kindly assisting at the above concerts:—Messames Valentine, Korff, Vyvyan Dent, Lanphier, Remusat; Misses Jansen, E. Jansen, M. Jansen, Wehrung, Macleod; and Messrs. Hagberg, Wood, Nelson, Maitland, Betz, and Vinay.

The orchestral pieces performed by the Society during the past season were:—

At the Thirty-first Subscription Concert on 20th January, 1899.

Overture—"La Cæwren-tola" Rossiui.

Suite—"Les Papillons". Pugno et Lippacher.

1.—Air de ballet, 2.—Andante,

3.—Rondo et Finale.

Symphony No. 1 Beethoven.

1.—Adagio molto, 2.—Allegro con brio.

Sevillana Massenet.

At the Thirty-second Subscription Concert on 16th March, 1899.

Overture—"Le Cheval de Bronze" Adam.

Concerto in C major Beethoven.

(Accompaniment to Piano Solo.)

Selection—"La Fille du Régiment" Donizetti.

"Prière du Soir" Gialdini.

Waltz—"Les Éléantes". C. de Mesquita.

At the Thirty-third Subscription Concert held on 31st May, 1899.

Overture—"Les Cloches de Corneville" Planquette.

Méditation—"Vision de Jeanne d'Arc" Gounod.

Ballet—"Rosamunde" Schubert.

Suite—"La Feria" Lacomb.

1.—Los Toros, 2.—La Reja, 3.—La Zarzuela.

March—"Français" Salomé.

THE COMMITTEE.

13th October, 1899.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Season 1898-99.

Dr. \$ \$

To General Expenses:—

Hire of Town Band \$5.00

Hire of Municipal Hall 25.00

Services of Conductor 170.00

Sundries, Printing, etc. 148.09

428.69

To Subscription Concerts:—

Expenses 1st Concert 190.32

" 2nd " 180.43

" 3rd " 179.05

549.80

To Library Account:—

Cost New Music 47.30

To Property Account:—

New Music Stools, etc. 15.50

To Balance at Credit 144.63

1,185.92

Cr. \$ \$

Balance from last Season 135.72

By Subscriptions Account:—

197 Members @ \$5 each 985.00

Add 62 Tickets sold @ \$2 each 124.00

1,109.00

Less Messrs. Moutrie & Co.'s Commission, etc. 63.20

1,045.80

By Interest Account:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on Account Current to 30 June, 1899 4.40

1,185.92

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

Library Account:—

To Music in hand per last account of 5th November, 1898 590.00

Add New Music 47.30

637.30

Less Depreciation, say 63.30

574.00

Property Account:—

To Musical Instruments, etc., in hand per last Account 270.00

Add New Music Stools, etc. 15.50

285.50

Less Depreciation, say 25.50

260.00

To Advance to a Member for purchase of a bassoon in October, 1895 (still unpaid) 137.99

To Balance in hand 144.63

1,116.62

Cr.

Capital Account:—

By Capital represented by Stock of Music, Instruments, etc. 971.99

Cash:—

In Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 117.10

In hands of Hon. Treasurer. 27.53

144.63

1,116.62

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 12th October 1899.

J. VALENTINE,

Hon. Treasurer.

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found in accordance therewith.

R. LUND,

Hon. Auditor.

THE PERAK SUGAR CULTIVATION COMPANY, LD.

REPORT

for the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting to be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 22, Kiangse Road, on Tuesday, the 7th November 1899, at 2.30 p.m.

In presenting their Report for the Season 1898-1899, the Directors are able to congratulate the Shareholders on the great improvement which has taken place during the past year in the financial position of the Company.

Crop.—The area cropped between 1st September 1898 and 31st August 1899—the twelve months under review—has been 1,274.25 orlongs (1,698.5 acres) which have produced Piculs 51,920 (3,269 tons) of sugar, making an average of Piculs 43 per orlong (1.9 tons per acre): the proportion of No. 1 sugar has been 80% of the whole output, as against 78.6% last year, the best previous record. The average price realised has been \$6 net per picul, as against \$5.83 per picul last year.

Molasses and Rum.—The quantity of Molasses sold, as compared with previous years, has been very small, there having been practically no demand for this product: on the other hand, a considerably larger quantity of Rum has been made, the prices realised having been higher than usual.

Plant.—The additions to the plant during the season have been unimportant, the amount appearing under this heading in the Balance Sheet having been applied to the cost of new cane punts. There have been no additions in the factory, which has worked well throughout the season.

Buildings.—A new iron chimney has been erected to replace the old brick chimney, which, besides being too short to give the required draught for the furnaces, was found

to be off the perpendicular and consequently unsafe. The cost of this work, Tls. 6,700, is included in Working Account against "Upkeep of Buildings, Repairs and Renewals."

Extensions.—A further area of 85 orlongs has been taken into cultivation during the year—29 orlongs by the Company and 56 orlongs by Chinese under lease—the total area now opened is 1,848.75 orlongs, of which 372.50 orlongs are leased to Chinese cane-growers.

New Concession.—The total area of this property is now about 3,500 acres, in the development of which some progress has been made during the past year, a sum of \$5,000 having been spent in clearing jungle, digging canals, and building coolie lines: it is intended to continue this work on a larger scale so soon as it is found possible to submit a definite scheme for consideration by the Shareholders. The total cost of the new concession is Tls. 12,123.89; after deducting the Tls. 7,300, realised from the sale of the outlying block referred to in the last report, the amount standing at the debit of this amount is Tls. 4,823.89.

Crop 1899-1900.—The area planted for the new season now commencing is 1,297.75 orlongs, of which 214.25 orlongs are under lease to Chinese. The whole output has been sold under forward contracts at an average net price of \$6.25 per picul, a slight advance on the previous year's average.

Accounts.—The Working Account for the twelve months shows a profit of Tls. 90,020.71, which is transferred to Profit and Loss Account: this account, after deducting interest on Debentures and the Interim Dividend of 5% paid on 17th April, shows a Credit Balance of Tls. 78,189.60, from which has to be deducted Manager's Commission and Bonus to the Staff, amounting to Tls. 4,500.00, leaving an available balance of Tls. 73,689.60, which it is proposed to divide as follows:—

A Final Dividend to Shareholders Tls. of 7½%, making a total of 12½% for the year 18,750.00

To write off Depreciation, say 10%, from Plant, Buildings, Launch and Furniture 14,173.83

To place to Reserve 35,000.00

Carrying forward 5,765.77

Tls. 73,689.60

Directors.—Mr. C. J. Dudgeon resigned his seat on the Board on his departure for Europe, the vacancy being filled by Mr. F. Anderson, whose appointment as a Director requires the confirmation of the Shareholders.

Mr. J. H. McMichael, at present on special leave of absence, retires in rotation as required by the Articles of Association, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. G. R. Wingrove again offers himself for re-election.

Shanghai, 27th October 1899.

W. V. DRUMMOND,
Chairman.

LEONARD KERR,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS on 31st August, 1899.

Liabilities.	Tls.
Capital, 5,000 shares at Tls. 50.00 fully paid up 250,000.00	
Debenture Loan at 7 per cent 100,000.00	
Interest payable on Debentures to 31st August 1,166.67	
Accounts Outstanding 7,654.10	
Unclaimed Dividends 1,211.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account. 78,189.60	
	Tls. 438,221.37

Assets.	Tls.
Land.—Book Value of Estate per last account 196,071.35	
Cost of additions and extensions during season. 1,191.61	
	197,262.96
Plant.—Book Value of Machinery per last account 96,286.66	
Less Depreciation written off 9,586.66	
	86,700.00

Cost of New Plant added during season	1,065.80	
Buildings.—Book Value per last account	43,090.31	87,765.80
Less—Depreciation written off	4,390.31	
Launch "Gula." Book Value per last account	14,130.00	38,700.00
Less—Depreciation written off	1,430.00	
Furniture at Estate and Shanghai		2,068.03
New Concession.—Book Value per last account	8,593.95	
Amount Expended during season ..	3,534.94	
	12,128.89	
Less—Realised from sale of outlying block ..	7,300.00	4,828.89
Stores in Stock and Estate Stud		10,724.68
Advances to Chinese Cane-Growers		3,418.05
Unexpired Insurance on Buildings, Machinery and Launch	1,353.61	9,417.26
Sundry Debtors		
Cash in Penang	37,516.24	
Add—Value of Produce in Stock on 31st August 1899 ..	7,702.14	
Less—Due Manager ..	131.98	
	7,570.16	45,086.40
Cash at Shanghai		
On Fixed Deposit with Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	25,000.00	
In Current Account with Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	846.87	
	25,846.87	
Less—Due Secretary ..	951.18	
	24,895.69	
	438,221.37	
STATEMENT OF WORKING ACCOUNT for the season ending 31st Aug. 1899.		
Dr. Tls.		
To General Charges—		
Estate	1,745.48	
Penang	864.09	
Shanghai	587.13	
	3,196.70	
" Launch Expenses	6,516.37	
" Hospital Charges	4,438.86	
" Salaries	18,448.48	
" Manufacturing Expenses	21,302.72	
" Labour	56,952.87	
" Upkeep of Buildings, Repairs and Renewals	17,884.04	
" Cultivation (Manure, etc.)	13,982.51	
" Transport	1,005.69	
" Fire Insurance	2,352.26	
" Interest	321.88	
" Directors' and Auditor's Fees, less Transfer Fees collected ..	2,171.21	
" Exchange	901.90	
	149,476.49	
" Balance	90,020.71	
	239,497.20	
Cr. Tls.		
By Proceeds of Sugar sold and Value in Stock:		
No. 1 Sugar Pcls. 43,675.50		
" 2 " " 11,244.50		
Pcls: 54,920.00		
Net proceeds	239,001.53	
Less—Cost of Juice purchased from Chinese Cane-Growers	10,811.18	
Duty to Perak Government	2,281.55	
	13,092.73	
	225,908.80	

By Proceeds of Molasses sold	766.53
" " " Rum sold (458 puncheons) and value of stock (125 puncheons) ..	12,821.87
	239,497.20

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To Interest on Debenture Loan:—	
1st Sept. '98 to 31st Aug. '99—	
Tls. 100,000 at 7%	7,000.00
" Interim Dividend at 5%	12,500.00
" Balance	73,189.60
	97,689.60
Cr.	
By Balance of Profit and Loss Account 1897-98 ..	6,709.09
Add—Gain on realisation of 1897-98 Stock ..	959.80
	7,668.89
" Balance of Working Account, as above	90,020.71
	97,689.60

—E. E.—

Shanghai, 27th October, 1899.

LEONARD KERR,
Secretary.

I have examined the Books and Vouchers kept by the Secretary and find this statement of account in accordance therewith.

G. R. WINGROVE,
Auditor.

Amusements.

THE SOCIÉTÉ DRAMATIQUE FRANÇAISE AT THE LYCEUM.

LA PLANTATION THOMASSIN.

Vaudeville en trois actes de Maurice Ordonneau.

Robichon — (Bourgeois de Paris)	M. M. Tobb.
Johnson — (Planteur à St. Domingue)	" Tuyau.
Van Ostende — (Bourgeois Belge) ..	" Pipelet.
Tricart — (Courtier en vins) ..	" Labruyère.
Léopold — (Jeune Belge) ..	" Celmar.
Maître Buffale — (Notaire) ..	" Eugène.
Domingo — (Planteur à St. Domingue) ..	" Alip.
Beaufini — (Domestique de Johnson) ..	" Nitram.
Bois-Ragon — (Capitaine de navire) ..	" Cacatois.
Mme Beaumartin — (Belle-mère de Robichon) ..	Mme Reitrop.
Lucile — (Femme de Robichon) ..	" Tobb.
Léona — (Fille de Van Ostende) ..	" Nosrac.

Passagers, Invités, Matelots, Nègres, etc.

The French A.D.C. must be congratulated very heartily on the success of the piece with which they opened the dramatic season on Thursday evening. It was an amusing farce, well acted, and well put on the stage, and it was given to a crowded house, Prince Henry being in the centre box with Consul-General and Mrs. Knappe, the Count de Bezaure, Consul-General for France, being in the adjoining box. Looking round the house, before the curtain went up, while the orchestra were playing with excellent effect Gounod's very melodious Overture to *Mireille*, the spectator could not but be struck by the evidence before him of the enormous increase that has taken place of late in the French and Belgian colonies in Shanghai. If it goes on, no-one will be able to deny that France will soon require an extension of her Settlement.

La Plantation Thomassin, which has been adapted for the English stage as *Too Much Johnson*, is a three-act farce of intrigue

and misunderstanding, which has some pretensions to the title of comedy, relying as it does for its attraction more on dialogue than on action, though there is a literally striking situation at the end of the second act. It is not very high art, however, which relies for its success on two or three of the characters successively slapping the face of the innocent hero. This part, that of the much puzzled Johnson, the successful planter and slayer of rattlesnakes and other wild animals, was played by M. Tuyau with great vigour and consistency. For a tropical climate his costume seemed to be somewhat oppressive. Robichon, the erring husband whose flirtations with the invisible Mme. Tricart are the cause of all the trouble, was played with admirable naturalness and spirit by M. Tobb, who was heartily welcomed back to the boards. M. Pipelet, who as usual had also to perform the onerous duties of stage manager which he does to perfection, had a not very important part as Van Ostende; he could not but play it admirably, his humble acquiescence when Johnson makes him undertake the most menial duties of the establishment being delightfully portrayed. M. Labruyère's Tricart was an effort of genius; the rapid transition from the obsequious traveller in wines to the justly indignant outraged husband, and *vice versa* was splendidly done. M. Celmar had little more to do as Léopold than to look nice and make gentle love to Léona, and this he did quite satisfactorily. M. Eugène alias Cacatois took two parts, Maître Buffale, the notary, and Captain Bois-Ragon of the *Canada*, and did them both very pleasingly, his reading of the heads of the marriage contract being very amusing. M. Alip, as Domingo, had to make the twice-repeated presentation of the chronometer to the bride, and his doing of it was a bit of genuine comedy and brought down the house. M. Nitram was a very good servant.

Mme. Reitrop, Shanghai's leading and favourite actress, to whom no rôle comes amiss, took the part of the mother-in-law, Mme. Beaumartin, and played it with that intellectual delight in the portrayal of a character, and perfect finish, for which this talented little lady is celebrated. Robichon's wife Lucile was sympathetically represented by Mme. Tobb, and Mme. Nosrac was a charming Léona, and it was again difficult to believe that she was playing in a language which is not her native tongue. The passengers, guests, sailors, and negroes, especially the negroes, who made up the cast, were all good.

Mr. Lintonius had provided two very effective scenes; the first, the deck of the steamer *Canada* in the tropics, with the officers walking about, the passengers amusing themselves as passengers do on deck in hot weather, and the sailors engaged on the useless tasks that have to be invented to keep them occupied. This appealed to everybody by its brightness and truth to nature. The other scene was the interior of Johnson's bungalow, with a view of the plantation in the background. It is difficult to speak in too high praise of the vast improvement that has been made in the stage and the lighting since the theatre was last occupied.

The town band added considerably to the enjoyment of the evening, the selection from Audran's *Mascotte* between the first and second acts being very well rendered. We hope to hear that the performance is to be repeated.

MR. CROMPTON'S BALLAD CONCERT.

We can heartily congratulate Mr. Crompton on the success of his first concert of the season, given at the Lyceum on Friday afternoon. The theatre was well filled, the programme was excellently made up, and the singing throughout was greatly enjoyed. The opening number was a Concert overture by Titi, by the Town Band orchestra, conducted by Professor Sternberg. It was capably played and warmly applauded. The spinning Song from Wagner's *Flying Dutchman* which followed, sung by six ladies, Mesdames Lamphier, Valentine, Crompton, Milley, Lanning, and Goodfellow, was an innovation that was completely successful. Mr. Hagberg was in splendid voice, and his rendering of Schumann's *Two Grenadiers* was a real treat. Mrs. Lamphier followed him with a charming song, *Yea and Nay*, by A. L. This lady, too, was in excellent voice, and she sang with great taste and expression. Later on in the evening Mrs. Lamphier again delighted the house with a very pretty song by Chaminade, *Rosamonde*. For number 5, Miss Belvin gave a most dramatic humorous recitation by Max Adler, *Wanted—A D. Force*. A very pretty calse by Professor Sternberg, *Heimaths Klänge*, made a pleasant break in the vocal current, and was deservedly applauded. Mr. Craven's very pretty tenor voice, which we do not hear nearly as often as we should like to, was very well heard in Sullivan's *Lore laid his sleepless head*; and then Miss Milley contributed in a voice of great sweetness Rubinstein's *Voices of the Woods*. The next singer was a debutant in Shanghai, Mr. W. H. Lewis, who has a really magnificent and thoroughly cultivated bass voice. He gave Elliot's *Song of Hybias the Cretan*, and was so enthusiastically encored that he was obliged to return, and he sang the very popular Bacchanalian ditty, *Drinking*. This was also received so enthusiastically that the singer had to come on again and bow his acknowledgments. The audience were played out by the orchestra who gave Philipp's march, *Goeben*. It was a capital concert and we trust there will be many more of them before the days lengthen again.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 24th October, 1899.

Yesterday smiled on the opening races of the Annual Autumn Regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club. A bright sun, a blue sky, little wind and a favourable tide made an excellent day for the racing. A great many people attended, therefore. On the Club Lawn, beyond Wayside, the Town Band played to an assembly in which ladies were very numerous, while other spectators were to be found on houseboats, on the steamer *Glenshiel*, and in many other positions of vantage. The course was a clear and good one, though during the day one boat suffered severely in the wash of a steamer, and a sculler fouled his oar against a boat which was actually crossing the course. With these exceptions, all went well. For the mile-and-a-half races the boats started opposite the Yangtzepoo Creek and finished off the old Ningpo Wharf. The mile races were started nearly opposite the Water-works, and finished at the same spot. The arrangements, in fact, had been very well made, and the officials of the day played their part admirably. They were:—

Captain J. C. Bois, Esq.
Judge B. A. Clarke, Esq.
Starter James Hall, Esq.

Umpires { R. M. Campbell, Esq.
Referee { R. W. Little, Esq.
Time-keeper Sir N. J. Hannen.
Committee:— Messrs. A. E. Cooper,
E. T. Byrne, M. Hagenmann, D. McNeill.

It goes without saying that the most interesting race was the first, the meeting of the International Eights. On the whole, perhaps, the Scotsmen were considered the most likely winners, after their victory over the Irish Crew on Saturday. Those who held such anticipations were justified of them, at any rate, though it is unfortunate that the race was not sailed without the slight mishap to which we have alluded. The English eight lost about two lengths when they met the steamer wash, or a more exciting finish might have been seen. As it was, however, it was the closest race of the day. The second race for the Ladies' Prize had also its mishap, when Roosen fouled his oar, but in any case Cumming seemed to have victory in his hand. Immediately it was over the prize to the winner was presented by Miss Gladys Wallace, who expressed her pleasure in the occasion and congratulated him heartily on his success. Mr. Cumming, in reply, thanked the ladies of Shanghai for their kindness, and said it was his highest ambition to win the Ladies' Prize. On behalf of the Rowing Club he thanked Miss Wallace. It was encouraging to them to see the ladies taking such an interest in rowing, and it was owing to this encouragement that Shanghai was able to hold its own in all the sports it took up. He presented Miss Wallace finally with a bouquet, and called for three cheers for her and for the ladies. The three remaining races had each and all much to commend them, though in no case was the finish at all close. Details:—

1.—THE MERCHANTS' PLATE. — Presented by the Merchants of Shanghai. International Challenge Eight-Oar Race. Distance, 1½ Miles. Final Heat.

Scotch Crew.—St. Andrew's Flag.—1

	st. lbs.
Bow—T. H. R. Shaw	10 10
2—A. L. Hall	19 13
3—A. Mauchan	10 8
4—N. G. Maitland	10 8
5—G. E. Stewart	11 13
6—J. W. Richardson	12 2
7—A. F. Algie	11 4
Stroke—W. W. G. Ross	11 9
Cox—J. Stenhouse	10 10

English Crew.—St. George's Flag.—2

	st. lbs.
Bow—C. W. Quelch	8 4
2—H. G. Courtenay	10 4
3—J. H. Teesdale	11 6
4—H. E. Shadgett	11 8
5—H. R. H. Thomas	11 5
6—A. Hide	10 7
7—A. E. Cooper	12 0
Stroke—F. A. Rickard	11 1
Cox—J. D. Smedley	8 4

Though the race was timed for 2.30 it was some time after three that the gun fired and the oars took the water. The English boat had the outside berth, which under the conditions of the race was a slight advantage. At first they pulled slightly ahead, and at one time were perhaps half a length to the good. Then Ross sent his crew along at 39 to the minute and they rapidly overhauled the leaders. Gradually they increased their lead until they were a full length to the good. At this point the Englishmen caught the wash of a passing steamer, and were seriously retarded, while every moment the Scotch crew were increasing their advantage. When the line of spectators' houseboats were reached they were two clear lengths to the good, and going strongly but easily. The English made their last effort at this point, and gradually decreased their lead. Inch by inch they regained the lost ground, but the spurt came too late, and when the gun was fired the Scotch eight were winners by three-quarters of a length. Winners' time, 7 mins. 40 secs.

2.—LADIES' PURSE. — Presented by the Ladies of Shanghai. Distance, 1 Mile. The Purse to be presented immediately after the Race by Miss Gladys Wallace.

Final Heat.

Red, Black and White.—1

	st. lbs.
F. A. Cumming	10 3
Red, White and Black.—2	
R. Roosen	10 12

It was four o'clock before the race started, a full hour later than the advertised time. Cumming had the outside berth and at once got away from Roosen by a full length. The race was continued leisurely with the men in these positions, Cumming watching his opponent and rowing stroke for stroke with him. When the houseboats were reached both men settled to hard rowing. Cumming was going well with a lead of quite a length and a-half, while Roosen pulled determinedly and perhaps in better style. Indeed, he managed to decrease his lead and at one time a close finish seemed probable. Just then, however, a boat came abreast of him and he fouled his oar and had to give up. Thus Cumming paddled in a winner. Winner's time, 7 mins. 12 secs.

3.—BANKERS' CUP. — Presented by the Bankers of Shanghai. Griffins' Four-Oar Race. Open to all Members who have not rowed in any previous Autumn Regatta. Distance, 1 Mile, in Shanghai Fours.

Green.—1

	st. lbs.
Bow—S. Batt	9 12
2—H. D. Beaumont	10 10
3—F. S. Jacott	12 8
Stroke—R. T. Matheson	13 5
Cox—J. Timm	10 8

Light Blue.—2

	st. lbs.
Bow—A. E. Baker	10 1
2—N. G. Maitland	10 8
3—A. L. Hall	10 13
Stroke—A. F. Algie	11 14
Cox—A. L. Anderson	10 10

Red.—3

	st. lbs.
Bow—H. A. Manning	9 10
2—F. E. Hodges	10 2
3—F. A. Sampson	10 10
Stroke—J. H. Teesdale	11 8
Cox—A. H. Jamieson	9 5

"Green" were the outside colour with "light blue" in the middle berth and "red" inshore. Soon after the race started the outside boat, rowing in excellent style, drew away, and Algie's four took a lead of the third competitor. For some time these positions were maintained, but finally the strong rowing of "green" took them far ahead, and they were six or eight lengths ahead when the gun went. Seventeen seconds later Algie's boat finished, while the third came in with about the same interval. Winners' time, 6 mins. 15 secs.

4.—CHAASZES' CUP. Double Sculls. Distance, 1 Mile.

Red, White and Black.—1

	st. lbs.
J. D. Smedley	8 4
F. A. Cumming	10 3

Dark Blue.—2

	st. lbs.
T. H. R. Shaw	10 10
H. R. Thomas	11 9

This race was a won in very decided fashion. The boats went evenly for a while, when Smedley and Cumming drew away. They were pulling more cleverly than their opponents and having obtained a substantial lead were able to keep it until the finish. About three lengths separated them from Shaw and Thomas, who came in 7½ seconds later. Winners' time, 6 mins. 46 secs.

5.—BROKERS' CUP.—Presented by the Brokers of Shanghai. To be rowed in Light Fours. Distance, 1 Mile.

Blue and White.—1

	st. lbs.
Bow—G. Bidwell	10 2
2—A. Mauchan	10 8
3—J. D. Denham	11 2
Stroke—R. T. Matheson	13 3
Cox—A. E. Algar	

Red.—2

	st.	lbs.
Bow—P. L. Byrne	10	2
2—A. A. Penny	11	4
3—F. Hoette	10	8
Stroke—J. Stampff	12	12
Cox—J. Timm	10	10

Blue and Yellow.—3

	st.	lbs.
Bow—C. W. Quelch	8	4
2—H. D. Beaumont	10	10
3—C. F. Gram	10	6
Stroke—M. Chapeaux	11	12
Cox—M. F. Land	10	5

Black and Green.—4

	st.	lbs.
Bow—H. A. Manning	9	10
2—A. H. Jamieson	9	5
3—E. T. Byrne	12	3
Stroke—H. G. Courtenay	10	4
Cox—A. L. Anderson	10	10

The boats did not get by any means a good start, but it was not long before Algar and Timm's boats drew away from the others. They raced level for a time, but Algar's crew gradually drew ahead until daylight showed between the boats. Timm's crew spurted, however, and decreased the lead, but they could not catch their leaders who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ seconds ahead of them on the race. The third and fourth were considerably behind. Winners' time, 6mins. 22secs.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 25th October, 1899.

The conditions of the first day, so far as weather and the like were concerned, were practically repeated to-day, and the success of the regatta was assured. Once again there was a good attendance, over one hundred being on the steamer *Glenshiel* alone—and once again the racing was interesting. The only drawback was the waiting between the races, the final result of which was that the Legal Cup was not raced for. This cannot be attributed to any lack of energy on the part of those who had the arrangements in hand. Notable among these was Mr. Haynemann, who worked very hard in order that everything might go smoothly and well. For the racing, it was of very great interest. The victory of the English boat in the International Fours was very well deserved, though the Scotsmen are worthy of very high praise for the fine race they made. Especially is this so in the case of Ross, who rowed admirably all day. The Irish Four deserve commendation for the plucky race they rowed under unfavourable conditions, for they had never previously rowed together as a four. The Sculling Championship leaves Cumming still "at the head of the river." At the same time one cannot speak too highly of the pluck which induced Smedley to challenge him, and of the determined race he made. He rowed well from the technical point of view, but above all with excellent grit. The victory of Wayfoong in the Hong Fours seemed to be popular, though there were many who had anticipated that Taikoo would make a harder race of it. Details:—

1.—CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by the S.R.C. International Four Oar Race. Distance, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles. Present Holders:—The German Crew.

English Crew—St. George's Flag.—1

	st.	lbs.
Bow—J. H. Teesdale	11	6
2—A. Hide	10	7
3—A. E. Cooper	10	0
Stroke—F. A. Rickard	11	1
Cox—J. D. Smedley	8	4

Scotch Crew—St. Andrew's Flag.—2

	st.	lbs.
Bow—J. W. Richardson	12	2
2—T. H. R. Shaw	10	10
3—A. F. Algie	11	4
Stroke—W. W. G. Ross	11	9
Cox—J. Stenhouse	10	10

Irish Crew—St. Patrick's Flag.—3

	st.	lbs.
Bow—A. H. Jamieson	9	5
2—H. D. Beaumont	10	10
3—R. T. Matheson	13	3
Stroke—E. T. Byrne	12	3
Cox—J. Timm	10	10

German Crew—Black, White and Red.—4

	st.	lbs.
Bow—F. Hoette	10	7
2—R. Roosen	10	12
3—J. Stampff	10	12
Stroke—M. F. Land	10	5
Cox—F. Rückel	10	8

The start was beautifully timed and the four boats, for the first few strokes, were lined as by a rule. The English had the outside berth, next to them were the Scotch, then the Irish and the Germans inside. Very soon the English, pulling together splendidly, began to take the lead and gained an advantage—at this early stage—of quite a length, the other three boats remaining level. Then the Scotchmen drew out of the ruck, while the Germans left the Irish last. So the boats were drawn out in a line. The English were pulling a long slow stroke, but the Scotch crew were getting in much more work to the minute, though unable to overhaul the leaders. The Irish crew spurted determinedly, however, and at last got ahead of the Germans, in which positions they finished. Meanwhile the two leading boats were rowing pluckily in the finish. Late as it was in the race, Ross was able to spurt for the last time, when the boat neared the Club lawns, and his men responded gamely. The remaining distance was too short, however, for this to take effect, and the English crew came in winners by a good margin, the Scotch crew second, Irish third, and Germans last. Winners' time, 8 mins. 45 secs.

2.—S.R.C. SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.—Open to those who have won a Race in Club Shells in Shanghai. Distance, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Holder:

	st.	lbs.
F. A. Cumming	10	3-1

Challenger:

	st.	lbs.
J. D. Smedley	8	4-2

Once more the start was excellently managed. Smedley had the inside berth and at once spurted off until more than a length separated him from Cumming, who was rowing strongly and, it seemed, easily. For quite half a mile this position of affairs was maintained, but the work had evidently told on Smedley. Cumming put more strength into his strokes and inch by inch gained on him. As the men reached the houseboats Cumming drew ahead for the first time, and it was evident that he must win. Every stroke increased his advantage, until, as the gun fired, he was more than a length to the good. Winner's time, 9 mins. 15 secs.

3.—THE DENT CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. Hong Fours. Distance, 1 Mile. Present Holders of the Cup:—Wayfoong.

Wayfoong.—Bank Flag.—1.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—A. E. Baker	10	2
2—W. H. Bell	9	11
3—H. H. Kopsch	14	4
Stroke—F. A. Rickard	11	1
Cox—A. H. Jamieson	9	1

Taikoo.—Hong Flag.—2.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—F. E. Hodges	10	2
2—T. H. R. Shaw	10	10
3—G. E. Stewart	11	13
Stroke—H. E. Shadgett	11	8
Cox—J. D. Smedley	8	4

Mowsing.—Hong Flag.—3.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—F. A. Sampson	10	10
2—A. A. Penny	11	4
3—F. S. Jacott	12	1
Stroke—P. L. Byrne	10	2
Cox—M. F. Land	10	5

Wayfoong took the outside position for this race with Mowsing in the middle and Taikoo inside. As the gun went Mowsing drew slightly ahead, and obtained a lead of about half a length. The other boats were on a line and thus they pulled for some distance. Gradually, however, Wayfoong overhauled Mowsing and in their turn Taikoo improved their pace. Mowsing who had hitherto been going very well now lost power, and though they challenged Taikoo for second place gamely enough, they were unable to gain any advantage, Wayfoong came in winners by one and a-half length, and about three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Winners' time, 6 mins. 10 secs.

4.—CHALLENGE FOUR-OAR RACE.—To be rowed in Light Fours. The Balloting Committee versus Club. Distance, 1 Mile. Previous Winners: The Club.

Balloting Committee.—Light Blue.—1

	st.	lbs.
Bow—M. F. Land	10	5
2—F. A. Cumming	10	3
3—A. E. Cooper	12	0
Stroke—E. T. Byrne	12	3
Cox—A. B. Jamieson	9	5

Club.—Dark Blue.—2

	st.	lbs.
Bow—J. H. Teesdale	11	8
2—R. Roosen	10	12
3—F. A. Rickard	11	1
Stroke—W. W. G. Ross	11	9
Cox—J. Stenhouse	10	10

The Committee took the lead on the inside berth as soon as the gun-fired. In both boats the rowing was good, excellent time being kept. The Committee increased their lead to two lengths, and it seemed for a while that they would be able to maintain this. The Club decreased the lead slightly, however, but again the Committee drew ahead. Towards the finish of the race Ross sent his men along for one more splendid spurt, but the Committee were too far ahead, and came in winners by half a length. Winners' time, 6mins. 30secs.

LEGAL CUP.—Presented by the Bench and Bar of Shanghai. Club Eights.—Distance, 1 Mile.

1.—Dark Blue.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—A. H. Jamieson	9	5
2—M. Chapeaux	11	12
3—F. Hoette	10	7
4—H. E. Shadgett	11	6
5—H. H. Kopsch	14	4
6—R. T. Matheson	13	3
7—J. Stampff	12	12
Stroke—T. H. R. Shaw	10	10
Cox—J. Timm	10	10

2.—Dark Red.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—E. Quelch	9	9
2—H. A. Manning	9	10
3—J. H. Teesdale	11	8
4—O. Thoresen	11	5
5—J. E. Denham	11	2
6—R. Roosen	10	12
7—E. T. Byrne	12	3
Stroke—H. R. H. Thomas	11	9
Cox—J. D. Smedley	8	4

This race, which had to be postponed from Wednesday, was rowed on Saturday over a course from Tungkadoo to the Gardens with the result that Shaw's boat proved victorious.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

(3c) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899,

THE MINIMA SAILING CLUB.

(Condensed from "Sport & Gossip.")

RACE FOR THE COMMODORE'S CUP.

Four boats started in this race, viz:—*Mona*, *Ruth*, *Snark*, and *Dabchick*. The *Dabchick* rounded the first mark-boat with a slight advantage, but the *Mona* drew ahead on the beat down to Pootung Point, rounding the mark-boat at the Japanese Naval Yard a minute and a half ahead. A stiff beat back and a run to the first mark-boat resulted in the *Mona* winning by a lead of about 38 minutes on the *Dabchick* which finished second, the *Ruth* 39m. 10s. behind the winner, third, and the *Snark* fourth. The finishing times were:—

	Finishing Time.			Handicap.	Corrected Time.		
	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
<i>Mona</i>	4	22	40	2mins.	4	20	40
<i>Ruth</i>	5	01	50	10mins.	4	51	50
<i>Snark</i>	5	04	40	4mins.	5	00	40
<i>Dabchick</i> ...	5	00	15	scratch	5	00	15

The *Mona* thus becomes the winner of the first Minima Sailing Club Commodore's Cup.

SHOOTING.

S.V.C., ARTILLERY MONTHLY CUP.

The Artillery Monthly Cup Competition took place on Saturday (21st) and was won for the first time by Corp. Wilson. Gun. J. F. C. Macdonald, who was handicapped 8 points, made a possible at each distance. Sergt. Bourke came next with a good 66, Corp. Wilson being next with 63 p-ints.

Appended are scores of 50 and upwards:

	500 yds.	700 yds.	Tl.
Gun. J. F. C. Macdonald	35	35	70
Sergt. J. Bourke	34	32	66
Corp. Wilson	29	34	63
Gun. E. Lynch	30	32	62
Sergt. P. V. Murphy	29	32	61
Gun. E. J. Batty	30	26	56
Sergt. J. Mellows	31	22	53
Priv. P. W. Macintosh	25	27	52
Lieut. G. V. T. Marshall	29	23	52
Corp. G. Crank	27	23	50
Gun. J. W. Cameron	28	22	50

S.V.C. RESERVE COMPANY.

The Reserve Company was engaged on Sunday (22nd) at the Rifle Range in practice. The rifle used was the Lee-Metford, and considering that the majority of the members had not fired with it before, the shooting on the whole was fairly good. Tiffin was supplied in the pavilion, and some speeches were made by Major. Holliday, the commandant, Captain Anderson, commanding the Reserve Company, and Mr. Hewett, who spoke in his capacity of Chairman of the Watch Committee, promising every support in order to make the company 100 strong. The weather was very unfavourable. Rain began to fall at about half-past ten and continued all the afternoon, so that the shooting had to be abandoned. Following are the scores of 40 and upwards:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Priv. W. G. Pirie	29	31	28	88
" W. J. Lamond	29	27	29	85
" F. E. Taylor	27	28	23	78
" L. Plummer	27	28	23	78
" J. Hall	20	25	23	68
Serg. D. Campbell	26	23	19	68
Lieut. G. R. Wingrove	22	30	16	68
Priv. W. S. Jackson	18	23	23	64
Lieut. G. W. Noel	23	21	18	62
Priv. Beauchamp	20	13	27	60
Serg. S. Moutie	23	22	10	55
Priv. Wrightson	13	21	14	48
" G. L. Oberg	22	20	4	46
" W. P. Hamlin	24	10	11	45
Capt. W. H. Anderson	22	15	6	43
Priv. E. A. Hewett	19	13	8	40
" R. S. Ivy	23	17	...	40

* Did not shoot at 600 yards.

CRICKET.

A CHINESE MATCH.

Many and serious things happen when Greek meets Greek—how then of an inter-Chinese cricket match! The imagination falters in the stride which should cover such an event. To watch Chinese policemen "mark time" is unalloyed delight—in such a moment they are to Tommy Atkins what mutton is to lamb. No such comparison is possible where Chinese cricket is concerned. How should it be where "What thing?" takes the place of "How's that?" and "no can do!" is an effective substitute for "not out!" Cricket loses its suggestion of home when a batsman stays his too-energetic partner with "Man-man!" It is as though a briar-rose bloomed by a *pailao*.

Such a cricket match did take place on Saturday, however, when the ground coolies of the Shanghai Cricket Club met the rest of China—chiefly recruited from the Recreation Club. Thus the cricket season here has reached an artistic climax, has culminated on a note sounded by Mr. W. J. Tyack, the originator of the match. The game was not by any means pantomimic.

Those who visited the Club ground expecting only to laugh came away with the knowledge that the ground coolie can show extremely well in the field, creditably as a bowler, and fairly well between the wickets. There was laughter, of course—moments when the spectators rocked in a wind of laughter. Who could resist when, bare-footed, white-clad, the coolie player swung his defeated bat from the wickets to the pavilion, and, as he met the round of applause, quickened his pace to a run and lifted a dirty brown hat in an acknowledgment modelled ridiculously on an English original. Or when the bar-boy pulled a ball to leg with the manner of one who tears a chit from the book. Or when, again, a batsman, oily-brown, capacious as to the periphery, playing always with a horizontal bat, kicked like a cross-grained pony whenever he hit the ball. Such moments were frequent, and the lookers-on stood always on the brink of laughter. There was a time to laugh and a time to admire, however. In the field the coolie showed to advantage. As the ball left the bat his bare, brown feet twinkled over the grass in swift pursuit, and his throw-in was deadly straight. Was it a hit near the boundary, one or two others would back up, and would pass the ball on as surely as professionals. So with the bowling. The delivery might be quaint, a distorted model of an Englishman's style, but often the ball was of excellent length, good pace, and had sometimes even a certain amount of "work" on it. The match was an admirable example of the remarkable aptitude of the Chinese for imitation. In all essential details, and in many of the minor points of style, it was an absolute copy of the original—with the sole difference of Chinese dress. It gave the writer such a sensation as was his when he heard *The Mikado* played in German. It was something English, ours to us, and yet alien, remote.

Needless to say that a good deal of native interest was shown. Where usually stands the scorer's hut, was a group of "boys," squatting knees to chin on the ground. Eager comment flew from mouth to mouth as the game proceeded, and each batsman as he came back from his turn at the wickets, was saluted—possibly with chaff, possibly with praise. A time of excitement, too, was the taking of a photograph of the teams, which took place between the innings. The players moved to the appointed place with the air of exhilaration allowed to the elect. The wicket-keeper brought up the rear resplendent in pads and gloves—he could only with difficulty be dissuaded from taking a bat to complete his outfit. The match itself is difficult of

description. All that remains is an impression, hard to crystallise in cold type. The Rest of China went in first, however, and scored 74. Against this the S. C. C. coolies were not able to do very much, and their last wicket fell for 43. The full score was:—

REST OF CHINA.

小生	Siü Sen, run-out	5
阿寶	Ah Hao, b. Teanny	0
寶生	Yea Sen, c. Hai Len, b. Siü Mon	6
阿華	Ah Woo, c. Jacko, b. Kin Kin	8
張生	Chan Sen, (Capt.) b. Siü Mon	5
本寶	Ah Mao, c. Nin Tze, b. Ah Kin	16
生寶	Sun Pao, b. Ah Kin	1
桂華	Kwai Woh, c. and b. Teanny	10
坤榮	Kweng Yuen, b. Siü Mon	3
阿張	Ah Tsan, b. Siü Mon	8
狗男	Ker Ner, not-out	3
	Byes 7; w-b 2	9
		74

S.C.C. COOLIES.

阿根	Ah Kin, c. Chan Sen, b. Ah Woo	11
伽鶴	Jacko, (Capt.) b. Siü Sen	5
阿金	Ah Can, c. Yea Sen, b. Siü Sen	3
銀子	Nin Tze, b. Siü Sen	0
根根	Kin Kin, c. Ah Mao, b. Ah Woo	10
天南	Teanny, b. Siü Sen	6
小毛	Siü Mon, b. Ah Woo	2
海林	Hai Len, c. Ah Pao, b. Ah Woo	0
福生	Foo San, c. and b. Ah Woo	2
德桂	Ter Kwai, run-out	2
阿生	Ah San, not-out	0
	Leg-bye 1; n-b. 1	2
		43

DOWLING ANALYSIS.

REST OF CHINA.

	Overs.	Mdn.	Runs.	Wkts.
Teanny	14	7	16	2
Ah Kin	11	5	13	2
Kin Kin	4	0	13	1
Siü Mon	17.2	3	23	4

S.C.C. COOLIES.

	Overs.	Mdn.	Runs.	Wkts.
Ah Woo	12	3	28	5
Siü Sen	11	5	13	4

FOOTBALL.

RANGERS A. C. V. H. M. S. "IPHIGENIA."

A match took place on Saturday afternoon between the above teams. Both sides were fairly well matched and keen interest was exhibited in the game by a goodly crowd of spectators. The *Iphigenia* scored the first goal, the next and last goal was obtained by the Rangers near the finish of the last half. Score:—Rangers one goal; *Iphigenia* one goal.

Correspondence.

AN OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—You kindly published on the 9th inst. under the heading of "A Charge of Partiality" my letter commenting on the Municipal Regulation against furious driving. As the subject is a general one, and as I pointed out that any one doubting

the correctness of my statements can satisfy himself of their truth by taking a stroll on the Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads on any fine afternoon at the time stated, I did not think it necessary to add my name to the letter. But now I regret to have to report a case in which I am particularly interested and which certainly reflects no credit on the superior and civilised race who come to China to trade or preach, and who are supposed to set an example of chivalry, good manners, and high breeding to the rude, uncultured, and bad-mannered natives, and to teach them the blessings of foreign rule and the benefits of police protection.

Yesterday, the 23rd inst., about a little after 4.30 in the afternoon when my sister and wife were riding in my brougham, going from the Bund, to see "Professor Nataly's Grand Universal Exhibition," and when within a hundred yards or so from the pavilion, a foreigner drove furiously up from behind and called loudly to the mafuo to get out of his way, but my carriage was on the proper side of the road and could not give too much way unless the mafuo chose to drive on the sidewalk (which, I believe, is against the Municipal Regulation, at any rate, it is not advisable for carriages containing natives to try it); the foreigner then passed at racing speed and when passing he dealt my mafuo a tremendous cut with his whip. A native constable (?) at least he had on the Municipal Police uniform, was standing by and saw the act without interfering. My sister leaned out of the carriage window and spoke to the native policeman (?) of the furious driving and assault on the mafuo by the foreigner. The wooden figure in Municipal livery simply stared, but was too dignified to make a reply or even to move his head.

I would have reported the assault to the police, instead of being obliged to write this open letter, but the description of the foreigner as given by my sister, wife, and mafuo is extremely vague. All I can gather is, that the foreigner was driving a very fast iron-grey China pony in a dogcart with red wheels, followed by a big black foreign dog, and that he was a portly man with light whiskers, wearing the dress and having the appearance of a gentleman, though it sorely puzzles me that a gentleman should go racing about the streets and slashing with his whip a mafuo driving a carriage containing two unprotected ladies. No doubt this is the essence of chivalry, of good manners, of high breeding! Truly Civilisation is making great strides towards perfection! I wonder whether it is the fashion for gentlemen to commit such acts in the British, Continental, and American Cities!

The facts of the case will speak for themselves and I refrain from making any comments, but will beg most respectfully the better class of the Shanghai Foreign Community, the Civic Fathers, the Captain Superintendent and the Traffic Inspector to form their own opinions and draw their own conclusions should this letter ever meet their eyes. Thanking you for inserting this,

I am, etc.,

WONG KAI KAH.

24th October.

£5,000 Bonus would not be thought too large an amount to pay for the blessing of health by many wretched sufferers who by day and night are tortured with the racking pains peculiar to gout and rheumatism. Relief, however, can be procured at a much less cost by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The former are of so purifying a nature, that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against an attack of either. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water, which opens the pores and facilitates the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

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17th Oct., 1899.

THE MIXED COURT.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—We beg to call your attention to the fact that our case in the Mixed Court on Wednesday against Kong Fu-ting was not correctly reported.

The result of the case and the decision of the magistrate and assessor was as follows:—

"The whole claim was given against Kong Fu-ting for the whole amount of Tls. 4,849.43, but, in consequence of the poverty of the defendant, the American Trading Company expressed their willingness to remit one-third of their claim; one third to be paid before next China New Year; and one-third (the balance) of Promissory Notes to be redeemed as Kong Fu-ting is able to take them up."

This decision was given in a note by Dr. Barchet, the assessor, and your Reporter, who was present, could have got the particulars on enquiry; and, Dr. Barchet says, overheard the terms read by him to Mr. Limby, who was representing us at the Court, and confirms what we write.

Kindly correct your report in your next issue and oblige

Yours faithfully,

FRANK P. BALL,
Acting Agent,

The American Trading Co.

25th October.

[Our reporter informs us that he obtained the particulars he gave from Dr. Barchet; and there is, after all, no material difference in the two decisions.—ED.]

A TYPHOON EXPERIENCE IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As you were good enough to remark that a short account of the typhoon in Japan on the 7th instant may be of interest to your readers, I will endeavour to comply with your suggestion by recording my personal experience.

On the morning of Saturday, the 7th of October, I was at the well known hostelry at Kamakura en route to Miyanoshta. The weather was dull and oppressive; the sky overcast with threatening appearance, and fierce gusts of wind at intervals. The good people of the hotel warned me that a typhoon was approaching, and that it would be exceedingly imprudent to proceed; but, disregarding their advice, I left by train at 1 p.m. Visitors to the beautiful provinces of Musashi, Sagami, Koshu, Suruga, and Idzu will remember that after crossing the Banyu River the highroad, and almost parallel therewith the railway, skirts the beach which bounds an unbroken sweep of southerly ocean. In ordinary weather the blue water rolls noiselessly upon the beach leaving a varying line of white surf which widens, recedes, disappears and is renewed with every successive roll; it was now to be seen under different conditions. As the train started the typhoon had really begun, the barometer having fallen to 28.90. Tremendous gusts of wind accompanied by torrential rain now made it almost impossible to stand without shelter or support. Although the railway is of the narrow gauge, I think about 39 inches, there seemed no hesitation on the part of the officials in starting the train, although it was well-known that a few miles further on we would have to cross the bridge over the stony course of the Banyugawa. The bridge over that river is of considerable length, the line being laid upon stone piers, so that the traveller, looking out of the side window of an ordinary car, would find nothing below him except the stone buttresses he passes. The mouth of the river is just below the bridge and south of that lies the broad sweep of the Pacific Ocean.

When a gale of wind is blowing from the S., S.E., or S.W., the sea is driven with great force into this river and ascends to a considerable distance from its mouth. As the train approached the bridge terrific squalls of wind burst upon it, and the sea seemed as if it were about to engulf the bridge altogether; the tops of the high waves, cut by the squalls, mingled with the heavy rain, and almost obscured quite near objects from sight. Japanese entrusted with official duties exercise very little discretion as to whether circumstances would excuse the performance of those duties; their maxim seemingly is to obey orders regardless of consequences, and thus the engineer, conductor, or other person responsible for the cars full of passengers, undeterred by the fury of the storm, proceeded to cross the bridge. As the train left the partial shelter afforded by the land and emerged upon the exposed rails, furious squalls of wind threatened immediately to blow the whole train over the bridge. This actually occurred on the same day, and about the same time; a train crossing the river near to Awamori, about 400 miles north, was swept away and out of one hundred passengers seventy are still missing. An ordinary person would have thought prudence the better part of valour, and would not have proceeded on so perilous a journey; but our engineer held on his course at a speed certainly not exceeding six miles an hour. In the centre of the bridge the fury of the storm was remarkable; the wind was apparently a solid body, varying slightly in force, the squalls seeming actually to lift the carriages on one side leaving only the wheels on the other clinging to the rails. To the right the valley or river course was a seething mass of water, rain, spray and debris of various kinds. Towards the centre of the bridge the danger seemed imminent of a second Tay Bridge disaster. Had the train been derailed I do not think there was the least possibility of a single human being escaping, and to me it will always appear little short of a miracle that the bridge was safely crossed under such conditions. But crossed it was, and we proceeded, still exposed to the fury of the storm, but more sheltered, and passed Oiso on towards Kodzu. Here the scene was magnificent. The typhoon, drifting up from the south had driven before it immense ocean waves which could be seen darkly in the distance; approaching truly like mountains of water to break upon the beach with a roar which drowned every other sound, the atmosphere being obscured by rain, spray, branches of trees, and flying objects apparently of every description.

I feel that my powers of delineation are far too limited to do justice to a storm of such grandeur. I arrived at Mrs. Yamaguchi's famous hotel at Miyanoshta at 8 o'clock, having walked from Kodzu, as tram and jinricksha traffic was entirely suspended, the road and rails being under water in many places.

I have been in Shanghai during a so-called typhoon, and I feel that such atmospheric disturbances contrast with an October typhoon in Japan as they do with a south-easterly breeze in Shanghai in summer.

I learned afterwards that the barometrical readings were as follows:—

6th midnight	29.80.
7th 2 a.m.	29.70.
6 "	29.60.
10 "	29.30.
noon	29.10.
2 p.m.	28.65.
3 "	28.35.
3.30 p.m.	28.30.
4 p.m.	28.70.

I am, etc.,

J. T. HAMILTON.

25th October.

Poetry.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

A CHINAMAN'S LAMENT.

(UPON SEEING THE STATE OF HIS COUNTRY.)

Endless chronicles of old,
Full their history unfold,
Of kingdoms, crowns, and sceptres pass-
ed away.

Blind with shame and grief we bring,
Mad'ning song of woe to sing,
And mourn our noble Empire's sure
decay.

Sages, statesmen of the land,
In our ancient records stand
As peerless heroes, ranking all the
world.

O'er the land, and o'er the sea,
Mountains, rivers, fen and lea,
The Dragon flag, all-honoured, was un-
furled.

Ages passed, and pride and pelf,
With the common love of self,
Had robbed our lives of potency and
power.

Mighty forces from afar,
They could neither use nor bar—
And nought could stay for us the fatal
hour.

Going on from bad to worse,
Bringing swiftly curse on curse—
The startled people staring in the gloom;
Nor doth aught their health decree,
As with bated breath they see
Their country rushing madly to its doom.

Proud to herald ancient things,
Learning, laws, and rule of Kings,
Not knowing progress' nod was wisdom's
beck,
Lulled to indolent repose,
Crassest folly, sure it knows—
Behold the ship of State a stranded
wreck!

From the West our wise men came,
Lauding One of fairest fame, —
And all the train of blessings follow on.
Why should we the truth reject,
Fail to honour and respect
The mandates which from heaven forth
have gone?

Wise, we shall re-read the past,
And our horoscope re-cast—
We shall redeem the fame we won by
toil,
Righteousness regain her seat,
Full free life in pulses beat,
And heroes spring unbidden from the
soil.

W. P. B.

"WOT CHER, MATE?" may be a rough form of salutation, but the kindness of its intention cannot be questioned; therefore it may not be out of place to adopt it here. Those who may be suffering from bad health can be speedily relieved from their misery by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are equally good for the old, young, or middle-aged. For weakness, lassitude, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, measles, croup and similar complaints, these medicines cannot be equalled; whilst for skin diseases, sores, ulcers, scrofula and old wounds, they have effected cures in cases declared hopeless by eminent medical men. Full directions as to the use of these remarkable remedies are given to purchasers.

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17th Oct., 1899.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

23rd October.

(1) Tuan Fang (Manchu) is promoted to be Provincial Treasurer of Shensi vice Li Yu-fén, now acting as Governor during Wei Kuang-tao's illness; and Ma Hsiang-ju, Taotai of the Yen-Yü-Sui Intendancy of Shensi, is promoted Provincial Judge vice Tuan Fang promoted as above.

(2) Hu Chün-chang is appointed Taotai of the Yen-Yü-Sui Intendancy of Shensi vice Ma Hsiang-ju, promoted by a previous decree.

24th October.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER AND HER BIRTHDAY.

(1) Owing to the continued drought in the North, I, the Empress Dowager, Tz'ehsi-tuan-yu, etc., being filled with deep anxiety, day and night, with regard to the universal distress which would assuredly befall my subjects should the drought continue any longer, commanded the construction, the other day, of a number of special altars to Heaven whereon sacrificial ceremonies could be performed by the priests in praying for rain. Now as the celebration of my birthday anniversary falls on the 10th day of the 10th moon (12th November) and these altars will interfere therewith, the Emperor has asked to be permitted to remove them. Considering, however, that the altars have been erected on behalf of my people and that rain had not yet fallen, I refused my consent. But the Emperor has thrice persisted in his prayer, thereby showing that he was earnest in his filial piety, and thinking that any further persistent refusal on my part would appear like haughty obstinacy I had to give way and, therefore, command that these rain altars be temporarily taken down, commencing from the end of this month (2nd November,) and re-erected after the birthday festivities are finished, so that earnest prayers for rain may be continued as usual.

Note:—It will be remembered that, when the Emperor's birthday anniversary fell on the 28th day of the 6th moon (4th August last), the poverty of the Exchequer and the Emperor's "health" were given as reasons for prohibiting any celebrations; the Empress Dowager's jealousy of the Emperor's popularity even going so far as to forbid the Tsungli Yamen from presenting to his Majesty the loyal congratulations on the event, telegraphed by the Chinese in San Francisco, Australia, Singapore and Penang, on the pitiful plea that they had omitted to do so on the occasion of the Empress Dowager's birthday last year. Another peculiarity of the above decree is the insertion of the Emperor as having persistently besought his Aunt's permission to take down the rain altars the presence of which indicated a calamity in the land, and therefore would be a mockery on the proposed celebrations. We may take it for granted that it was not the Imperial nephew who did it, but the other one, the most powerful subject in the Empire, Jung Lu.—*Translator.*

(2) Tsai Ying, a noble of the Imperial lineage, is hereby appointed Commander of the Imperial Guards of the Blue Banner.

28th October.

The Assistant Grand Secretary and Chancellor of the Peking University Sun Chia-nai has asked to be permitted to resign his various posts and to retire into private life, on account of his prolonged illness which has shown no sign of changing for the better, although his two months' sick leave is about to expire. In reply to Sun Chia-nai's petition he is hereby granted another two months' leave there being no necessity for him to resign.

WEDDING OF MISS PEEBLES AND MR. G. E. STEWART.

Holy Trinity Cathedral has never looked prettier than it did on Thursday afternoon when Miss Peebles, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Peebles, of Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., was married to Mr. George Edward Stewart by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., in the presence of a large number of relatives, friends, and well-wishers. The aisle was tastefullyavenued with feathery bamboo, the chancel was exquisitely decorated with white chrysanthemums and fern, whilst over the happy couple was suspended a lovely marriage bell of the same flowers. The bride, who was daintily dressed in white satin, was attended by her sisters, Misses Daisy and Florrie, and Miss Evelyn Weir, all of whom looked charming in their white satin dresses and picture hats. After the service, which was fully choral, the newly-wedded couple, preceded by the three little maidens scattering white flowers along their path, walked down the aisle to the strains of the Wedding March, and on driving to the bride's home, Alderwood, Yangtzepoo Road, were heartily cheered. Mr. J. E. Denham performed the office of best man, and Messrs. A. Hide and F. A. Rickard acted as ushers. On the arrival of the guests Mr. J. Mitchell proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold and pearl brooch, and to the bridesmaids a gold brooch and bangles. The best man also gave a gold and pearl brooch to the bride. The happy couple were the recipients of about a hundred and fifty presents. Amongst these were a large canteen, presented by the groom's confrères at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's; a magnificent cabinet of Australian wood in floral design of Japanese workmanship, presented by the Mitholoong Hook and Ladder Company, of which the bridegroom was a prominent member; a handsome silver biscuit tray, by the non-commissioned officers of "A" Company, S.V.C.; a beautiful two-handed silver ice-bowl, given by the staff of Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co.; and a silver bowl by the Scotch Eight. About half-past five the bride and bridegroom left, and drove to Jessfield, where a house-boat was moored ready to convey them to Hangchow for the honeymoon.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA.

The Committee appointed at the public meeting held on the 8th instant, in the interests of the International Institute proposed to be established at Peking, having met to confer on the aid required to make the scheme a success, does hereby issue the following report:—

When the International Institute was first brought to the special attention of the Shanghai community by Dr. Gilbert Reid in the summer of 1897, it was regarded as a wise and practicable undertaking, and was therefore commended to the home countries for financial support. Notwithstanding the many changes in the political situation in China, Dr. Reid has received a favourable hearing in as many as ten countries and the assurance of a wide international co-operation. It is important that this harmonious and friendly action should be brought to the notice of the Chinese Authorities. It is also evident to all that such a scheme, good in itself and capable of producing far-reaching benefits, should not be allowed to fail merely because unexpected difficulties have arisen. Whether the Institute ought at present to be established or not, and whether Peking is the best location, can only be determined by

careful testing. As the one to make the test this Committee has no hesitancy in relying on the services of Dr. Gilbert Reid. He has both in China and in the home lands shown tact, energy, fair-mindedness and a thorough cosmopolitan spirit. So far as we know he has avoided arousing the antagonism of a single country. It is expected that he will still retain the confidence of the Chinese rulers, and that the Institute will prove a bond of communication between China and the West.

Subscribers to the Institute will be satisfied in knowing that all important decisions will be made, not by Dr. Reid as an individual, but by the International Council at Peking, and by the Shanghai Committee.

It is also purposed that the Peking Council will be representative of the various national committees and subscribers, the representation ultimately to be proportionate to the money invested.

The task thus far has been to secure sufficient funds for the erection of one or more of the buildings. This has been accomplished. In fact, with proper recognition and favour of the Peking Government, there seems to be no reason for doubting that money for the whole plant would be speedily provided by the gifts of different countries.

In order that this part of the task might be a success, Mr. Reid has said but little as to the working expenses in initiating the movement and in presenting the cause to various governments and influential men. The future maintenance of the work has been considered and discussed, but present assistance has been modestly kept in reserve. Mr. Reid and friends in New York and a few others in China and elsewhere have aided in carrying on the campaign, though most of the money subscribed has gone to the building fund. The economy previously displayed in the early stages of the work has been observed the last two years in the effort to arouse an interest both in this enterprise and in China.

The Committee has therefore great pleasure in acceding to the suggestion which was made at the public meeting for giving an opportunity to all well-wishers of the scheme to bear some of the burdens which must necessarily appear in the initial stages. We believe it probable that not only Europeans but many Chinese, and not only in Shanghai but at other ports will be glad to make a contribution to the working expenses as well as to the building fund.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has acted as Bankers, and Mr. Alex. McLeod, of Gibb, Livingston & Co., has been elected Treasurer. Contributions may be handed to them, or to any member of the Committee, viz: Mr. John Goodnow (Chairman), Dr. W. Knappe, Rev. J. C. Ferguson, and Messrs. P. L. Warren, F. Anderson, Frank P. Ball, C. Brodersen, S. A. Hardoon, R. W. Little, Ls. Rocher, M. Rohde, J. L. Scott, and M. Tillot. Subscription lists will be placed at the different Clubs and Banks for the convenience of intending subscribers.

T. HAMILTON,
Hon. Secy.

NEVER DESPAIR of being able to overcome the troubles of this world, for they will disappear like dew before the sun if we only look them squarely in the face. If you are afflicted with any bodily disease, give Holloway's Pills and Ointment a trial; they will afford speedy relief, and in time effect a cure. They are the best known remedies for all complaints. During the summer months many people are afflicted with bowel and liver disorders, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, low fevers, etc. These remedies are unequalled in such cases, and should therefore be the *Vade Mecum* of all who value sound health. They may be procured from all chemists and medicine vendors.

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17th Oct., 1898.

A REPORTED SUBMERGED ROCK.

Besides the two submerged rocks discovered by Capt. Brown of the C.N.S. *Tamsui* to the southward of Namoa Island, "Swatow district," a third has been reported in the same district lying a little to the southward of a line drawn from Sinta Rock to Bill Island, and bearing S. 8° E. (mag.) of Dot Rock, distant 2.8 miles. Search is being made for this danger but it is thought not unlikely that the vessel from which the report issued had fouled the Sinta Rock.

THE NEW GENERALISSIMO OF THE NANYANG FORCES.

The *Universal Gazette* publishes the following information which has since been confirmed and supplemented by official dispatches received by the local mandarins from Peking and Nanking:—Marshal Su is expected to return from the South and arrive at Nanking by the end of December next. Arrived there he will at once be invested with the title of Imperial High Commissioner and Generalissimo of the forces of the Nanyang Administration, having under him also the Admiral of the Yangtze, Huang, and Li, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kiangsu, with all their forces. Marshal Su's own special command will number 15,000 men, or 30 battalions, 7,000 of whom will consist of his Kuangsi troops who served under him in the Franco-Chinese War in Tongking and won for him the battle of Liang-han. —The Nanking Ordnance Bureau, with its large stores of firearms, artillery and ammunition, has been turned over to the officers of Marshal Su, who know enough of the value of modern weapons to select only Mauser magazine rifles and carbines with the ammunition fitted for them. Only 8,000 of these rifles and carbines have, however, been found fit for service, but contracts have already been signed by Marshal Su for 10,000 more with accompanying ammunition which are expected to arrive at Nanking by the end of November next. These arms are intended for the newly-raised regiments of the Nanyang who are to make part of Marshal Su's special Army Corps, the 7,000 men to be brought up from Ching-chou and Kuangsi being already provided with Mausers, and they, after several years' acquaintance with them, are said to perfectly understand their weapons and to use them effectively. —Although Marshal Su is to be given the chief command of the Nanyang forces, it is stated that the Empress Dowager will subsequently issue a decree making him subordinate to Jung Lu, Generalissimo of the Peiyang and Chihli forces, "in order to put the whole under a single organisation." —A Peking dispatch states that, in consideration of the critical condition of the political situation, a decree will be issued in a few days commanding Marshal Su to come up to Nanking as soon as he has finished the delimitation of the French "leased" territory at Kuangchou Bay, and not go to Chingchou or Kuangsi as at first decided upon. He is, as soon as practicable, to send one or two of his most trusted generals to the places to bring up the battalions already selected by him, so that by the time he reaches Nanking to receive his great Office, he will find his special Army already organised and equipped and ready for active service whenever required. —As already stated in these columns Marshal Su's headquarters will be at Tsingkiangpu, on the Grand Canal, but a part of his forces will garrison the city of Liuhó and one or two important points near the Yangtze River, in the vicinity of Chinkiang. —An

official estimate of the Nanyang forces, not including Marshal Su's special Army Corps, is placed at 64,000 men, a third or, perhaps, one-half of whom are well-armed and partially drilled after the foreign style. The rest may be termed a rabble, unless taken in hand by Marshal Su and reorganised on a practical basis. This, it is stated, will be a part of his duty and already the troops under the Commander-in-Chief of this province have begun drilling after the new model in which Marshal Su's men have been drilled in Kuangtung and Kuangsi, namely, part English, part German, and part French. As for the field artillery of the new Army Corps, Marshal Su has already had handed over to his Ordnance Board by the Nanking Bureau something like sixty Armstrong type guns and forty mountain guns. These, however, will be added to by the spring of next year from abroad.

THE RUSSIANS IN COREA.

The Viceregal *yamen* at Nanking has received a dispatch from the Chinese Legation at Seoul, concerning certain recent movements of Russians in that country. The dispatch after stating the almost helpless condition of Chinese trading in Corea at the present time, so different from their position before the war with Japan in 1894, goes on to say that Russian interests in Corea are now supreme which leads one to ask, whether the Emperor of Corea really recognises Russia as the Paramount Power and, if so, where do China and Japan come in? As an instance, the high-handed action of the Russians is given regarding their demand for a special Concession at Masanpo. The dispatch says: "The Russians are trying hard to get the Concession from the Korean Government of a large tract of land at Masanpo, which from a military point of view dominates the port and controls the *Fengshui* of the whole place." This piece of land was secretly selected by a Russian mission of exploration several years ago which the Russian Government, it is stated, intends to garrison and fortify as soon as possession of the place is assured. This idea seems to be to place the Masanpo concession on a similar basis to that of the Japanese at Fusan which has been held by the latter for over 300 years. It is shown that the Russians are in earnest about the matter they have earnestly threatened the Korean Government already if the concession demanded is not quietly granted, the Russian Admiral has instructions to take the place by force of arms, if necessary. The Koreans, weak at first, have, however, now assumed a more resolute tone of refusal, the result of Chinese Minister Hsü Shou-p'eng—at Seoul, the latter having received instructions from Peking to support the Japanese in everything relating to the interests of the two Empires in Corea. The Russians, however, appear now to have the upper hand as they have at present two cruisers at Masanpo protecting and ready to help a number of Russians there who are trying to buy up as much land as they can in the coveted region. The Russians have also a fast torpedo-boat at Masanpo to carry dispatches between that port and Seoul, and further developments are anxiously awaited.

BANDITS IN FORMOSA.

TREATY WITH THE JAPANESE.

As a sequel to the interview with Dr. W. Wykelham Myers on Formosan affairs which we published on Monday morning, we now print the translation—from the *China Mail*—of the remarkable treaty which was entered into by the Japanese with the banditti chiefs of the island. Its terms were actually dictated by Lim Siau-nian, one of the strongest of these chiefs, and it has formed the basis of the other treaties. Kah Thih-haw, however, who is perhaps the most important bandit, and whose territory comprises very nearly the whole of mid-Formosa, refuses to accept the third clause, and declines to allow a Japanese to enter his territory even for the purpose of using the established roads. Lim Siau-nian, of course, has permitted this. About a month ago Kah Thih-haw asserted that a man arrested in *flagrante delicto* in Japanese territory belonged to him and demanded his immediate rendition. The Japanese replied that he was a well-known character, who had long resided in their portion, but Kah Thih-haw delivered an ultimatum, which had the desired effect. This yielding, however, only seemed to increase the bandit's arrogance, and his demands became more and more heavy; this state of affairs has culminated in general hostility extending over mid-Formosa, which was referred to in the interview. The following is the text of the treaty:—

1.—That you (Lim Siau-nian) are hereby granted the region called *Au-piah-ná-chng* in which to reside.

[It appears that this *Au-piah-ná-chng* is a village about seven or eight miles south of Takow. It is situated near the coast, and though only a village, still a very large tract of territory called the 'Tam-chui' district, is included in the name. It extends from Tankang on the south to near Takow on the north, and runs right back to the base of the mountains. Hence Lim Siau-nian has got a large territory over which he seems to exercise full sway. He has also got an outlet to the sea which must prove very convenient for the importation of arms and so on.]

2.—In this region of *Au-piah-ná-chng*, where you are to reside, you are hereby authorised to lay claim to all abandoned or unclaimed land, cultivate it and pay no taxes.

[As a result of the punitive expedition in the beginning of this year there are said to be now large tracts of land ownerless.]

3.—You hereby agree to permit Japanese officers to pass up and down any old-established main roads through your territory, but this permission does not hold with regard to any new roads or bye-ways.

[Lim Siau-nian regards this as most important. The only highway from Hongsan to the south passes through this territory, and it is said that his armed followers patrol it night and day.]

4.—From now onwards you and your followers undertake to lead peaceable lives. Outside of your lands, if any one accuses your followers of depredations, the Japanese authorities shall inquire into the matter, and if found true shall inform you of the same. You then undertake to arrest and hand over the offenders to the said authorities for punishment.

5.—In the event of lawbreakers or people trying to avoid payment of taxes seeking refuge in your territory, the authorities of the offender's district shall inform you of the same, and you hereby undertake to hand over such persons to the Japanese.

6.—In the event of any of your followers passing outside your frontiers fully armed, and on that account being arrested by Japanese police, we hereby undertake to release all such on receiving proof from you that they are your men.

7.—From all persons owing you money, or having stolen your goods, we hereby authorise you to demand full return of such property, you on your part undertaking to extort only what is due.

8.—With regard to yourself, your retainers, and their families, whose names and surnames are known to us, we hereby pardon all former offences. With regard to those who are not known, in the event of their being arrested by the Japanese police, before trying or punishing, we shall allow several days for you to inform us of such, and on receipt of your testimony they shall be liberated.

9.—The above matters having been decided in a friendly spirit you undertake hereafter to lead peaceable lives, and no more follow the calling of banditti. The Japanese authorities have certainly treated you in a kindly manner; it remains for you to show gratitude.

10.—As a further proof of our goodwill, the Japanese authorities hereby pay you the sum of yen 2,000, which you can use as you please.

Signed in the 32nd year of Meiji the fifth month by:—

Here follow the names of the:—

Panbusu of Hongsan.

Panbusu of Akau.

Chief of Gendarmes of Akau.

An Official Deputy from Tainan-ken.

Hongsan Chngtiu.

Hongsan Licensed Opium Dealer.

Akau Adviser to the Panbusu.

Haihong Chngtiu.

[The last four are natives and elected by the Japanese.] After these come the seals of the eight Chinese Hongas as demanded by the robber chief for a guarantee of Japanese good faith. Last of all comes the name of Lim Siau-nian himself.

ON INVESTMENTS.

II.

In the following article, it is proposed to deal with the prospectuses and formation of companies generally and the points to be noted in considering new investments.

A company is formed for the purpose either of starting a new undertaking, or of acquiring and working one already in existence, and the prospectuses will of course differ very materially in the two cases.

Suppose the undertaking be a new one; then the chief considerations are first whether there is a genuine want for such a thing, and, secondly, whether the company, considering the directorate, capital and materials at its disposal, is likely successfully to fill that want. Where technical processes are involved in the new enterprise, it is extremely difficult for those who are not experts to form any reliable opinion. Take a company formed to manufacture paper in Shanghai. There is no question that any amount of cheap paper can be absorbed; the want is indefinite, it is merely a question of price. But the price at which paper can be successfully made in Shanghai is a question for experts. It depends on the cost of the raw material, whether wood-pulp or fibre, the chemicals used in the process and the expenses of manufacture. The recently issued prospectus of the Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, is praiseworthy in setting out in the greatest detail the figures on which the anticipations of the directors are based. The statements in the prospectus are to the point, and the whole essence of the thing, viz., the capital outlay of starting the manufactory and the annual income and expenditure, are laid before the public in order that possible investors may form their own opinion as to whether the business is likely to be a success. The only fault that could be found is that the estimates aim at almost too great an exactness.

In the case of all new undertakings, the intending subscriber has to rely almost

entirely on the individual and collective capacity of the Board of Directors. It must be assumed that they have gone far more thoroughly into the *pros* and *cons* than any ordinary subscriber can go, more especially if some of them have special knowledge in the business of the intended company. The statements they make in a prospectus must (so the law says) be based not only on good faith, but also on proper enquiries. Considering how important a factor the directorate is to the public who are asked to subscribe, it is a pity the directors' share qualification is rarely mentioned in a prospectus. The public ought to know how far the Directors are bound to go into the concern with their own money, as in the case of new undertakings there is little but the Directors' anticipations to guide them, and it would be valuable to know how far those anticipations are backed up by a monetary stake.

The prospectuses of companies which are formed to take over an existing business involve different and far more complex considerations. For here we have to deal with the two great evils of joint stock companies—the promoter and over-capitalisation. The profits to be made by company promotion, i.e., selling an existing concern to a company, are so large that the majority of companies which have appeared of late years have had no other reason for their existence than the enrichment of vendors and promoters.

The first point to notice in the prospectus will be the capital of the company, and the second the price to be paid for the concern. These two figures are usually obtained by a simple method. The price at which the business is to be sold is determined by fixing the minimum amount of prospective dividend which will induce the public to subscribe, and capitalising on that basis. For instance, say a prospective 7% will attract the public; then if the business has been earning Tls. 70,000 per annum, the capital would be put at Tls. 1,000,000, and the public would be told that the average earnings of the undertaking have been sufficient to earn at least 7% and that with an increase of capital much larger profits may be expected, etc. A small part of the capital has to be set aside as working capital, the whole of the rest goes to the vendors.

This, it will be observed, is a different method from that pursued where a firm sells its business to another firm, and the parties are dealing at arm's length. In such a case the assets are purchased at a valuation, and good-will is either disregarded or taken at one or two years' purchase of the annual net income. To arrive at how the price works out on a true business method in the case of company flotation, it is necessary to deduct the value of the assets as given in the prospectus from the purchase price, and what remains over (usually a large sum) must of course represent good-will. It is then easy to form a very fair idea whether the price paid for good-will is or is not excessive. The thing to remember is that in company flotation, there is no real bargaining between the vendors and the company. In common language the concern is "turned into" a company. The Directors are as a rule nominees of the vendors and promoters, and they put the purchase price and the capital of the company at whatever figure the vendors think fit to select.

With regard to the Directors and other officers of this company, it is of course of the utmost importance that they should be reliable men, but in judging the prospectus there is much more to go on than their mere names and anticipations as in the case of a new concern, where these two considerations are paramount. In considering the business to be taken over, the assets and then the profits should be noticed. As to the assets, it is desirable

to see whether they have been valued on behalf of the company. As a general rule, the valuer has been instructed by the vendors, and it makes a very considerable difference in a valuation whether the seller or the buyer has instructed the valuer. A properly drawn prospectus should always be clear on this point.

The profits are usually given for the last three years, but sometimes only the average profit is given. This is most objectionable, as it is impossible to tell whether the business has been increasing or diminishing. Extreme brevity is often excused by "trade reasons," which preclude the publication of details; in all cases it is worth while to consider why, if the business is as profitable as the prospectus indicates, the owners are parting with it. The reasons may be, and often are, stated in the prospectus, but the more that can be found out on this point the better.

It is also desirable to notice whether the vendors have agreed to continue in the management of the concern, or have agreed not to compete with the company. The vendors usually begin by having a large stake in the company, but if they part with this and apply their talents to developing a rival concern, the unfortunate shareholders may find that the good-will they have purchased turns out to be of very little value.

The presence of the promoter may usually be ascertained by a statement towards the end of the prospectus intimating that the vendors are selling at a profit: this means that the real owners are not dealing direct with the company, but that there is an intermediate vendor who is making a profit out of the transaction.

It is impossible in the space of a short article to touch on the numerous kinds of business of which the prospectuses are offered to the public, but everyone will recognise that certain classes of business, requiring large capital and much routine-work, such as bank, insurance, and shipping concerns, are specially adapted to joint stock management, while those which require a great deal of personal superintendence and prompt action, such as a merchant's business, are better carried on by a few responsible partners. With regard to shipping companies, it may be interesting to note that limited liability, as conferred by the joint stock company, has been carried to the finest possible point. One of the chief objections to shipping companies is the heavy losses they are liable to incur through collisions. A shipowner may have to pay tens of thousands if one of his ships has the misfortune to run down another ship. To avoid this inconvenient loss, a shipowner need only convert each ship of his fleet into a separate limited company, *e.g.* the *Peking* limited, the *Valetta* limited, and so on. If the *s.s. Peking* is unlucky enough to negligently sink a valuable steamer and goes down herself, the assets of the company are gone, and the owner of the unfortunate steamer, which was not to blame, can get next to nothing from the liquidation of the *Peking* limited, which is already at the bottom of the sea. If each ship of a fleet is thus protected against claims for its own negligence, a considerable amount of compensation might be saved, though something may be said against the morality of the arrangement.

When a new company of any importance is advertised, the bulk of subscribers apply for shares in the hope of selling their allotments at a profit, and the premium which shares reach before allotment is a most dangerous and delusive bait to the investor. As is well-known, the capital of most companies is underwritten, and a large body of brokers and others are thus directly interested in the public's subscribing, and the dealings at a premium before allotment are generally fictitious, entered into solely to obtain subscribers, who will unload the underwriters. However, the intricacies of a highly specialised Stock Exchange are

happily unknown to Shanghai, and we can pass on to the last class of investments, *viz.*, mortgages.

Mortgages yield a higher rate of interest than stock exchange securities of equal security, owing to the fact that they are not marketable and there is also no prospective increase in capital value which the investor in companies' shares usually looks for. The most that can be expected in the case of a mortgage is to get the money back with interest.

In considering a proposal for a loan on mortgage the personal covenant of the borrower should be disregarded, the property offered as security being alone relied on. The best mortgage security consists of land and houses bringing in an assured net income in excess of the interest on the loan and showing an ample margin (*i.e.* more than one third) in capital value: the worst kinds are short leaseholds and land having only a speculative value for future building and requiring a heavy outlay before it can be utilised. Between these two there is every variety and the interest obtainable will, of course, vary inversely as the excellence of the security.

In Shanghai if the borrower is Chinese, the land should be transferred into the lender's name. It would seem that according to Chinese law a mortgagee cannot exercise a power of sale or give a good title to a purchaser and, if proceedings were necessary against a Chinese borrower, it should be remembered that Chinese law might very possibly be held to control the bargain in spite of any agreement to the contrary. Until the Bank of China case is finally settled, it is impossible to say whether a Chinese can contract himself out of the laws of China, and it is certainly better for the foreigner to stand in the position of defendant, instead of having to take his mortgage into the Mixed Court.

A well-selected mortgage should never involve any loss of capital if properly watched. The lawyer is personally responsible for the title to the property comprised in the mortgage being good; he practically guarantees the borrower's title, so that the lender has only to concern himself with seeing that the value of his security does not become diminished. If it does diminish he can call in his loan and require immediate payment, and if the amount is not paid forthwith, he can commence proceedings the very next day if he chooses. He cannot realise his security by sale for two months or more (whatever the agreed time may be), but he can do everything else which is disagreeable to his borrower by taking bankruptcy proceedings, etc., and so compel him to pay the money or find another lender.

It need hardly be mentioned that although the lender can call in and insist on payment of his money at any time, the borrower has to give five months' notice or pay interest in lieu thereof if he wants to pay off his debt, and not only is this so, but even if the debt is suddenly discharged out of policy moneys or such like source, the lender is still entitled to his interest in lieu of notice over and above his principal. So that taking it all round, the old-fashioned mortgage is still about the soundest and most profitable investment which the capitalist can select.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Six days have now elapsed since the second condemnation of Dreyfus, and there is no sign of public agitation in his favour. The government was so apprehensive of disturbances in Paris on Sunday that a strong hint was given to the President of the court-martial to postpone the decision until Monday. The trial was nevertheless

finished off with startling suddenness on Saturday, and, as I foreshadowed in my letter dispatched the day before, the prisoner was convicted. Two judges out of the seven, however, voted for an acquittal, and the sentence—ten years' detention in a fortress—was consequently less severe than that which resulted from the unanimous conviction in 1894. Strictly speaking, the recondemnation entails a second degradation, but the judges themselves have signed a petition for the remission of this part of the penalty, and there is not the least doubt that their recommendation will have the desired effect. As the period of imprisonment already endured by Dreyfus must be deducted from the new sentence, he has really only five years and four months to serve, even supposing that he is required to pay his supposed debt to society to the uttermost farthing. This is not at all likely to be the case. If, as is practically certain, the military Court of Revision rejects his appeal, the President of the Republic will, as I have already stated, order his release, in the general interests of the country. At the same time, the proceedings against General Mercier, Colonel Picquart, and M. Zola will be allowed to drop, so that the whole affair may be at last brought to an end and the country allowed to enjoy a brief period of rest prior to the Great Exhibition of 1900. Everyone except a handful of rabid extremists would applaud this general amnesty. Even Dreyfus' most influential supporters recognise the necessity, as business men, of no longer supporting an agitation which, though abundantly justifiable from one point of view, has done a great deal of harm to France. As for Dreyfus himself, he fully realises that his innocence is clearly established in the eyes of the world, and he will rest content with this moral satisfaction. In any case he is not likely to live long. He is a victim to chronic dysentery, he has taken no solid food for months past, his muscles are atrophied and, in short, he is a complete wreck. His sufferings have shortened his existence by twenty-five years. Whatever his original faults of character he has well earned the right to spend the remainder of his days with his incomparable wife and with his two children who are still waiting for him to come home "from a long voyage."

The indignation excited abroad by Dreyfus' conviction is a singular contrast to the calm exhibited in France. One would have thought that Dreyfus' French supporters would be the persons chiefly affected by the decision, but they have confined themselves to written protests, whereas in England and other countries it is seriously proposed to bring the wicked French to their senses by boycotting the 1900 exhibition. Personally I fail to see why foreigners should keep aloof from France in 1900 because a French military tribunal in 1899 gave a wrong decision approved by only a part of the French people. There is something distinctly ridiculous about the protest of the thousand and one nobodies who write to the English papers announcing their intention not to set foot in France. Their absence will not make the slightest difference. As for the exhibitors who talk of keeping their goods in England because France will not be a safe place for them next year, we have only to remember that the space allotted to British exhibitors was very much less than the amount applied for and that if any exhibitors withdraw, there are scores of others who will be only too glad to take their place. Quite apart from these material considerations, the people who are so quick to proclaim the wickedness of France should remember that it does not become nations, any more than individuals, to cast the first stone. The sacrifice of Admiral Byng, the desertion of Gordon, and the death of the Prince Imperial might all be brought up against us. The only

result of the present explosion of indignation in England will be to strengthen French belief in our national hypocrisy.
15th September.

THE ARMY FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

EIGHT HOME BRIGADES.

We take the following from the *Daily Mail* of September the 8th. It must be remembered that in addition to the regiments and other units here mentioned a large force went from India, the composition of which we have already given:—

We are able this morning to give the complete composition of the home force which will be sent to the Transvaal for the fighting line in the event of war being declared. In addition to this force there would be, of course, corps troops and others for the lines of communication. The following are the eight home brigades which the War Office are prepared to place under orders at any moment:—

1ST CAVALRY BRIGADE.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Hounslow.
Royal Scots Greys, Edinburgh.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Curragh.

2ND CAVALRY BRIGADE.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Aldershot.
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Canterbury, for Aldershot.
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Aldershot.

GUARDS BRIGADE.

Four battalions from Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards.

ENGLISH BRIGADE.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Aldershot.
2nd East Surrey Regiment, Woking.
2nd Devonshire Regiment, Aldershot.
2nd Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Aldershot.

HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

2nd Black Watch, Aldershot.
1st Highland Light Infantry, Devonport.
2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Fort George.
1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Dublin.

IRISH BRIGADE.

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Enniskillen.
1st Connaught Rangers, Athlone.
1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Curragh.
1st Royal Irish Regiment, Buttevant.

FUSILIER BRIGADE.

2nd Royal Fusiliers, Aldershot.
2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, Chatham, for Aldershot.
1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Devonport.
2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Colchester.

LIGHT INFANTRY BRIGADE.

2nd Scottish Rifles, Glasgow.
3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Kilkenny.
1st Durham Light Infantry, Aldershot.
A battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

OTHERS FOR SERVICE.

In addition to these brigades the 15th Hussars, Pontoon Troop, 1st Telegraph Battalion, Field Companies, and a supply column and park will be employed among the corps troops. Nearly all the transport companies in Aldershot will be employed.

The 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, 1st Welsh Regiment, 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, and 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry will be among the troops employed on the lines of communication.

NATIONAL BRIGADES.

It will be observed that in the designation of the brigades the force has been given a national character. The 1st Cavalry Brigade is national and a heavy brigade. The 2nd Cavalry Brigade is medium. The Highland Brigade is a brigade which has had all its units at Aldershot in recent

years under the Duke of Connaught. The English Brigade is Major-General Hildyard's 3rd Aldershot Brigade intact. In fact, nearly all the troops that are thus in readiness have been recently or are now in Aldershot.

SOME OF THE COMMANDS.

General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., will be in chief command, and among those who will probably have commands are Major-General Wauchope, Lord Methuen, Sir F. Carrington, Major-General Fitzroy Hart (Aldershot), Major-General Hildyard (Aldershot), Major-General French (Aldershot), Major-General the Hon. N. G. Lytton (Aldershot), Major-General Hallam Parr, and Colonel Brabazon.

Mounted infantry troops will be drawn from battalions, and may be commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Alderson (Aldershot), the conqueror of Makoni.

MOBILISATION ARRANGEMENTS.

In case of need, the troops, or at any rate the majority of them, would mobilise at Aldershot. The departments there are quite ready for them.

The 1st Class Army Reserve, as a whole, will not be called upon, but sufficient of these Reservists of the regiments chosen will be taken to make up the battalions to establishment, after casting out those under age and unfit for active service.

The force has not been drawn entirely from the 1st Army Corps, but from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Army Corps. The particular Army Corps has had no significance in selection, since battalions will be made up to the required strength from older and well-trained men of the Reserve.

THE 13TH HUSSARS.

The 13th Hussars have been chosen, although they are nominally a lower establishment regiment. In point of fact, however, the reduction of men and horses has not been carried out, so that their classification does not signify.

The Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot are held in hourly expectation of orders, and will be one of the first units to move. The Mounted Infantry will not act with them. The New South Wales Lancers are anxious to go with the brigade.

NUMBER OF RESERVISTS.

A recent return gives, in round numbers, the following number of Reservists of the regiments chosen:—1st Dragoons 250, 2nd Dragoons 230, 6th Dragoons 130, 6th Dragoon Guards 100, 10th Hussars 230, 12th Lancers 120, 13th Hussars 180, Brigade of Guards 5,400, Royal West Surrey Regiment 1,000, East Surrey Regiment 950, Devonshire Regiment 800, West Yorkshire Regiment 500, Royal Highlanders 700, Highland Light Infantry 800, Seaforth Highlanders 700, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 850, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers 650, Connaught Rangers 550, Royal Irish Regiment 450, Royal Fusiliers 650, Royal Scots Fusiliers 700, Royal Welsh Fusiliers 750, Royal Irish Fusiliers 500, Scottish Rifles 750, King's Royal Rifle Corps 1,500, Durham Light Infantry 800, Rifle Brigade 1,500, Somersetshire Light Infantry 700, Welsh Regiment 600, Northamptonshire Regiment 800, and Shropshire Light Infantry 750.

A number of howitzer batteries will be employed.

Lieutenant Denniss, Royal Engineers, has been placed under orders for South Africa.

Few troops will now be required from India.

PLOTS IN THE NEW KOWLOON TERRITORY.

(From the Hongkong Daily Press.)

The seizure and trial of Triad Society leaders shows that the police authorities are on the alert and that Colonial authorities do not intend to be again caught napping

in the matter of risings and attacks in the New Territory. For some time past a plot has been hatching to get up a general rising, supported by a raid from Tungmoon, to take place in the 10th Chinese moon (next month), the Triads taking a leading part in the arrangements and being supported by the Tungmoon gentry who took such an active part in the last attempt to resist British authority.

Two Chinese Buddhist priests have for some time been training bodies of men in the territory adjacent to that occupied by the British, the said two priests making visits to the colony at intervals to negotiate with their local adherents and to arrange for the purchase and forwarding of arms to the districts in Sunon as yet unoccupied by British troops. Carabines are forwarded in rolls of piece-goods and cartridges are carried in bundles of matches, the match boxes being filled with them.

The above shows the advisability of pushing the frontier of the Colony up to the high range of hills dividing Sunon from Tungmoon, where all these plots are hatched and fostered, and likewise the taking over of all outlying islands which could be utilised by bad characters, as places of refuge and for holding meetings where plots against the good order of the colony can be organised out of reach of the arm of the law.

The troops stationed in the Samchun district, which had been reduced to a few men, under the impression that all attempts at risings were at an end, were reinforced on Thursday last by two launch-fuls of men and it is not likely that the military authorities will again be lulled into a false sense of security.

An unusual feature of the present plot is that the bulk of those concerned are Hakkas.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 26th October.

Before Sir NICHOLAS J. HANNEN,
Chief Justice.

PAO HUNG HONG v. HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

This was a claim made by the Pao Hung Hong against Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. for the delivery of certain goods to the value of Tls. 633, as to which they alleged payment. Mr. Morgan Phillips (Messrs. Drummond, Phillips and White-Cooper) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. D. McNeill (Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill) for the defendants.

The petition was as follows:—

1.—The plaintiff firm carries on business in Shanghai as general merchants and are Chinese subjects.

2.—The defendants are a firm of general merchants and commission agents carrying on business at Shanghai and elsewhere and are British subjects.

3.—On or about the 30th and 31st of May, 1899, the plaintiffs paid to the defendants the sum of Tls. 633 as purchase money for 140 cases or thereabouts of soap.

4.—The defendants have refused to deliver the 140 cases of soap aforesaid and to return the Tls. 633 to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs therefore pray:—

1.—That the defendants may be ordered to deliver the said 140 cases of soap to the plaintiffs.

2.—In the alternative that they may be ordered to return the Tls. 633 to the plaintiffs with interest thereon at the current rate.

3.—That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

4.—Such other relief as the Court may find fit to grant.

The answer was as follows:—

1.—The defendants have no knowledge of the matters alleged in paragraph 1 of the petition.

2.—The defendants admit paragraphs 2 and 4 of the petition.

3.—The defendants do not admit paragraph 3 of the petition.

And for further answer to the petition of the plaintiffs the defendants say:

4.—The defendants never at any time contracted to sell to the plaintiffs 140 cases or any other quantity of soap.

5.—The defendants admit that in or about the month of May, 1899, they received a sum of Tls. 633, but they deny that they received the said sum from or for account of the plaintiffs. The said sum of Tls. 633 was paid to and received by the defendants for credit of an account standing in the books of the defendants in the names of Koong Chee and Ho Chee upon which account a large sum was then due to the defendants and the said sum so paid and received was duly placed by the defendants to the credit of the said account leaving a considerable balance due and still remaining due to the defendants.

Mr. Morgan Phillips said the facts of the case were perhaps somewhat peculiar, but the legal solution of them seemed, to him, simple in the extreme. The plaintiff firm, Pao Hung Hong, commenced business at the commencement of the last Chinese New Year as general merchants. They sold soap and candles among other things, and might be called oilmen at home. On or about 7th March of this year the defendants' shroff called at the plaintiff hong and stated that he had some soap and candles for disposal. He said that these goods had been purchased from the defendants by two firms, Ho Chee and Koong Chee, who had, however, failed to take delivery of the goods, which were accordingly in the hands of the defendants. He asked the plaintiffs' shroff if he would take any. The latter consented to do so, and thereupon bought 100 cases of soap and 600 cases of candles. The candles were not in dispute in this action. On that occasion also, the defendants' shroff handed to the plaintiffs' shroff an invoice which was dated January 26th, addressed to Koong Chee, and stated that he had bought 100 cases of soap at a certain price. On or about March 24th the defendants' shroff again went to the plaintiff hong and asked if they would purchase more soap, telling the same story as to how the goods remained in defendants' possession. It was agreed to take 200 boxes and two invoices were handed over, both dated 23rd February. One stated that Koong Chee had bought 100 boxes, and the other that Ho Chee had made a similar purchase. On 22nd of March, the plaintiffs commenced to take delivery of the soap, and sent to the defendants a native bank order for Tls. 188 for 40 cases. On 7th April they sent an order for Tls. 94 for 20 cases; on 14th April an order for Tls. 325 for 70 cases; and on 20th May an order for Tls. 150 for 30 cases. Thus the total up to that date was 160 cases out of 300, and no difficulty had been made about delivery. On 30th May the plaintiffs sent an employee to Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. with an order for Tls. 260 as payment for 60 cases. This employee saw a gentleman in the employment of the firm who told him that it would be necessary to clear 90 cases, and accordingly he returned and obtained an order for Tls. 140 for 30 more cases. Again he was told that the whole remaining soap should be cleared, and a third time he went to Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., with an order for Tls. 230 as payment for the last 50 cases. It was in respect of these 140 cases and Tls. 633 that the present claim was made, for either on that or the next day delivery was refused. The plaintiff himself accordingly went to Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. and saw Mr. Hutchison. He asked how it was that, having paid for these goods, delivery was refused. Mr. Hutchison said he did not know anything about Pao Hung Hong and that he had better go and see the shroff. The plaintiff accordingly went to the shroff, who told him that his guarantee with the firm had expired. He (the shroff) had contracted to take these goods from

Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., as Koong Chee and Ho Chee. He would endeavour to see the matter settled. It had not been settled however, and they asked for restitution. The plaintiff knew nothing of the contracts between Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., and Ho Chee and Koong Chee. At the time they were made—28th June, 1898—he had not even established himself in business. It was plain that there was a mistake and confusion of parties in this case. From the instructions he (Mr. Phillips) had received it seemed to him that plainly the defendants had been misled by their shroff who, he was inclined to think, was Ho Chee and Koong Chee. The defendants were in an extraordinary dilemma. He referred to paragraph 5 of their answer and to certain correspondence between them and their counsel and his firm. They contended that the persons they knew were Ho Chee and Koong Chee. They recognised nobody else. But some days ago they brought an action in the Mixed Court against the shroff who had sold those goods to the plaintiff, calling on him to take up certain contracts he had entered into and desiring that Ho Chee and Koong Chee should be found. Enquiries had been futile. The defendants did not know where these men were and yet they were the persons to whom they looked to carry out the whole of their contracts. He thought it was obvious that their shroff had himself entered into the contracts under the names of Ho Chee and Koong Chee. The contention of the defendants was that, either his client was Ho Chee and Koong Chee or that he stood in the place of those persons, that he had made payments on their account, and that he had adopted their contracts. Mr. Phillips went on to state that the bank orders and other documents bearing on the case were inscribed with the name of Pao Hung Hong. He said finally that he made no reflection on the honour and integrity of the defendants, whose reputation would refute anything of the sort. It was obvious that a mistake had been made, and the firm, or those responsible for its management, had been misled. His clients were innocent purchasers, who had paid their money and were entitled to a return.

The calling of the evidence in support of Mr. Phillips' statements was proceeded with. Nien Pao-cheng, the plaintiffs' shroff, bore out in his evidence the story already told of the visits of the defendants' shroff. He also spoke of the delivery of, and payment for 160 cases, and of the payment for but non-delivery of the remaining 140. He was examined and cross-examined on details in connection with the documents of the case.

Chao Kuo-wah, the sole proprietor of the Pao Hung Hong, said he knew of the purchases in question and of the conditions under which they were made. He also spoke of his interview with Mr. Hutchison, and corroborated what had been said by Mr. Phillips. As to what had passed between him and the defendants' shroff he said that the shroff had told him that the firm who guaranteed him had closed and his money was going towards the guarantee. However, he would try to see that matter settled.

Hsu Yung-cho was last called, merely in reference to the delivery of certain native bank orders.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs, and the further hearing of the suit was adjourned.

27th October.

Mr. McNeill opened for the defendants. The case came before the Court as a commercial case always should, he said, without any undesirable allegations on either side. The plaintiffs did not appear to suggest that the defendants were chargeable with anything worse than obstinacy, and a mistaken idea of the law. The defendants

admitted that they were obstinate, but maintained that they were right. If they were mistaken, however, they would have the decision of the Court to guide them in the future. The case, he submitted, had been put on its lowest level, which was that of a claim for breach of contract. The defendants, however, regarded it as of considerably more importance. It involved a principle which went to the very root of the dealings between foreign and Chinese firms. Mr. McNeill proceeded to review the evidence and the pleadings which had been brought in support of the plaintiffs' case. He touched on the fact that no allegations had been made of any misleading conduct on the part of the defendants, and announced his willingness to accept as good the possibility—mentioned by Mr. Phillips—that the defendants' shroff was himself Ho Chee and Koong Chee. Also he laid stress on the fact that in his evidence the proprietor of Pao Hung Hong had stated that in his previous dealings with foreign firms he had had written contracts. As to the statement of the plaintiffs' shroff that he had called on Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., seen Mr. Kaye, and named himself as representing the Pao Hung Hong, he (Mr. McNeill) would call evidence to say that such a revelation of identity was never made at all. On this evidence for the plaintiffs, however, was based a certain claim for the specific performance of the contract in the first place. Whatever else was possible that was not—the rule was clear enough on that point. The alternative claim was for the return of Tls. 633 with interest. But this was a claim only put forward on the lines that there had been a rescission of the contract, and here it was joined to another claim depending on the continuance of the contract. The defendants' answer was somewhat in this wise. As regarded the actual contract they would bring evidence to show that this so-called shroff of the defendant firm was not a shroff in the general sense of the word, but went under the distinct appellation of "market shroff," which he could not define better than as a collector of indents. He was, in fact, a broker under a retainer, who went about and brought in persons desirous of doing business. He never had authority to make any contracts whatever. Furthermore, whereas his first connection with the plaintiffs took place on the 7th March, he had on the last day of February, ceased to be the defendants' market shroff, and they had told him that they would no longer accept any business brought in by him as broker. Therefore the defendants said that there had been no contract at all. The serious question, however, was the return of the money, and it was in connection with that that the defendants considered the case as of importance. The defendants said that the whole of their business with Chinese was done upon written contracts. No business whatever was put through by the firm with Chinese under other conditions. The system of business was this: The broker brought in a person wishing to make a contract as to a certain class of goods. A contract was made out and then the broker had to get the chop of the Chinese firm. The contract was issued in two parts, and that which bore the chop was returned to the firm, while the other portion was retained by the Chinese. When delivery was taken a person came along who might or might not be an employee of the Chinese firm. He might be anyone in the world, but he was vouched for by the fact that he brought with him the contract for the goods. The contract not being with a particular person but with a name or chop, the delivery took place to the name or chop. The delivery order which was made out bore the name which was on the contract, and the only thing requiring to be done then was the pay-

ment of the money. The payment was made to the money shroff, who was engaged by the compradore of the firm, and who acted as a sort of till. In this case, however, the till could record the amount paid in writing, could test the goodness of what was brought in, and could keep track of the people who paid, so that if the orders turned out to be valueless, there might be a remedy against them. He submitted that the receipt of money by the money shroff and the recording of the amount gave the person who paid no more right against the firm than had a person who, having paid a sum of money to a vendor of goods on a friend's behalf, and received no return, had against that vendor. All the firm in the present case cared for was that being bound to deliver goods against a certain contract in a certain name they received payments for the goods. They did not recognise the right of the Pao Hung Hong to come between them and the other party to the contract and say "Oh, we paid the money and you must deliver us the goods or pay the money back." The money had been paid in as against the names of Ho Chee and Koong Chee, and the firm felt that they were entitled to keep it. In view of this system of business between the defendant firm and Chinese the fact that the plaintiffs had paid in money did not give them any right to recover it against the defendants. It might give them a right, in case they had been misled by the defendant's shroff or any other person, to recover against that person. He was going to call the evidence of Chinese dealers, who would say that when a contract was made between a foreign firm and a Chinese, the firm had only to look to the name on the contract.

Soey Chong, proprietor of the Soey Chong Hong, said he had done business with the defendant firm and other foreign firms. He always had a written contract. If a Chinese came to him, represented that he was calling on behalf of a firm, and wished to sell him goods he would call upon the firm to see that all was right. The written contracts were the only things binding on both parties.

In cross-examination he said it had always been the custom to have written contracts. Verbal contracts were only made among Chinese, not with the foreign firms.

Lan Zoo, proprietor of the Lan Zoo Hong, also dealt with the firm and others and always had written contracts. If a Chinese came to him as had been described he would want to know what sort of man he was. If he had bought goods from a Chinese who was under contract with a foreign firm, and those goods were not delivered, his remedy would be, not against the firm, but against the Chinese. The written contract was the only thing binding on both parties.

Mr. McNeill—Do you consider that a foreign firm having a contract with a Chinese is bound to take note of any dealings between that Chinese and others?

Witness—No.

Cross-examined—He had never bought any goods already in Shanghai from foreign merchants on a verbal contract.

This evidence was practically repeated by Chain Chong, another large Chinese dealer.

Mr. P. C. Philippo, an assistant to Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., followed. He told of the market shroff coming to him with a statement that Ho Chee and Koong Chee wished to do business, and stated that he made out the contracts. He was not certain whether the men mentioned came with the shroff. At any rate if he did not see them then he had not seen them since. He corroborated the statement that the firm always did business by written contracts.

Cross-examined—He did not suggest that the plaintiff was Ho Chee and Koong Chee.

Mr. C. B. Kaye, an assistant in charge of the delivery of goods, was next called. He told at considerable length, of the method of issuing delivery orders, and said that in no case had he any concern with anything but the name or chop.

Cross-examined—He did not know what other firms did in the matter. Nobody had represented to him, when certain of the goods in question had been cleared, that this was done by Pao Hung Hong. He was unaware of this fact until these proceedings were taken. As to the mention in Chinese of the name of the Hong on the backs of three delivery orders concerned he took no notice of that. It did not concern him to find out what was written in this way.

Mr. H. D. Hutchison, manager of a department of the defendants' business, said that when he returned to Shanghai in December last, he noticed the accounts standing in the names of Ho Chee and Koong Chee. He found that all did not seem to be right with these accounts, nor was he satisfied with several of the market shroffs' clients, and accordingly he gave instructions that further delivery was to be stopped. On the 28th of February the shroff was discharged. At this time witness had no knowledge of anyone called Pao Hung Hong.

Cross-examined—He did not advance any suggestion on the question of verbal contracts. He only knew that the general system was to have written contracts. The defendants did not concern themselves with the matter of who cleared the goods. Neither did they mind who paid the money. His instructions as to the stopping of delivery certainly did not also prohibit the receiving of money.

Mr. Phillips—Do you think you have a right to apply that payment to any particular contract of Ho Chee and Koong Chee.

Witness—I think we had a perfect right to do so, and to retain the money. Continuing he said that when the proprietor of the plaintiff Hong called on him he told him that the only persons they knew were Ho Chee and Koong Chee. He also said that the plaintiffs must settle it with the persons from whom they had bought.

After an adjournment Mr. McNeill urged that it was or should have been in the knowledge of the plaintiffs that the contract into which they entered was with Chinese and not a foreign firm. If the suggestion of Mr. Phillips was to be taken as correct—and he saw no reason to doubt its correctness—they had entered into a contract with Ho Chee and Koong Chee, who were probably to be found in the person of the market shroff. Mr. McNeill dealt with the alternative of the return of the money, and touched briefly on the subject of failure of consideration. Finally he urged that great inconvenience would result from a decision which threw doubt on the well-established practice between foreign firms and Chinese. In all future transactions if such a decision was given, it would be necessary to establish the most complete identification at every stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Phillips said he was astounded at the evidence which had been called in the case, to the effect that there was no such thing as a verbal contract for the purchase of goods in Shanghai. Such a statement seemed to him extremely weak, improbable, and inconsistent as hardly to be worth discussion. He referred to the payment of the Tls. 633 in question and urged that the defendants could not arbitrarily appropriate that payment in regard to other contracts. The plaintiff was entitled to a return even if he were Ho Chee and Koong Chee. But the defendants admitted that he was not one and the same with those persons.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

H.B.M.'s. CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 27th October.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

SABA SINGH v. ULTAM SINGH.

This was a judgment summons in respect of the balance of \$82, due on a promissory note. Judgment had been given for \$6 a month, and a discussion now resulted in the adjournment of the case *sine die*, to enable the defendant to pay.

LAI YING-CHANG v. MAURICE BENJAMIN.

This was also a judgment summons in respect of a promissory note, the claim on which was for 343.20 francs. The defendant did not appear and the plaintiff was told that a copy of the order would be issued to him when he could find out where he was.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 26th October.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

R. v. CAIRNEY.

This was a summons for assault brought against Thomas Cairney, a sub-contractor in the building of the new Chinese Waterworks, by Lee Ah-tai.

The complainant said that on Saturday, the 21st instant, he and some other men were employed in laying some waterpipes near the Chinese Bund, when defendant struck one of the workmen. The complainant told him he should not do this, and the matter apparently dropped. About an hour later, however, the defendant returned and without a word struck the complainant in the face, knocking him down.

A native named Yuen Ping was called in corroboration of this, and said that the blow was not provoked by any bad language from the complainant.

The defendant said that he had given complainant some directions as to work, whereupon the latter told him to mind his own business, and abused him violently. He struck him, but only under this provocation.

Mr. C. S. Fowler, engineer in charge, gave evidence in support of this.

His Honour said he had no doubt abusive language had been used and dismissed the case.

R. v. NERAIN SINGH.

Nerain Singh, a Sikh, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Yangtseepoo, and with violently assaulting Hera Singh with a chopper and a bamboo at the Ewo Cotton Mills.

The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner was very drunk, and that he went to the mills and hammered at the gate with a bamboo, though told to go away. He struck the watchman with a stick, and was then away taken away by two foreigners. He came back again, however, this time with a chopper, and struck the watchman, breaking his arm.

The defendant said he had been drinking and eating with the watchman, who was also drunk. He remembered nothing about the assault, but said he had been struck and had a serious wound on the knee.

His Honour said that if the man had not come back he might have dealt leniently with him. He had displayed a malicious intention, however, and must go to prison for three weeks, and also pay the costs and \$5 for the interpreter's fee.

28th October.

Before E. H. BURROWS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. NADAAN SINGH.

This was a summons taken out at the instance of the Municipal Council against Nadaan Singh, Indian watchman at the Ewo Cotton Mills, charging him with

keeping a dairy containing five milch cows for the sale of milk at Lau Kung Mow village, Yangtzepoo, and not having a license for the same, contrary to the Municipal Regulations, on the 26th October, 1899.

Inspector Reed said that about two weeks ago the defendant spoke to him about keeping cows in Lau Kung Mow. He told defendant that he would have to keep the place in proper order and must get a license. The license had not been obtained, and, acting on information received the Inspector visited the place on Thursday last, at night time. He found there five milch cows and a coolie engaged in milking them. The coolie told him the cows belonged to Nadann Singh, and when questioned as to what they did with the milk, said they threw it away. The place proved to be clean, but there was no proper water supply, and the drainage would be the better for some attention. It was required by the Regulations that such a place should be provided with filtered water and should be approved by the Officer of Health. When the Inspector told the defendant that he must get a licence he said he would. Some time back he had applied for one, but had been refused on account of the condition of the place.

Following this was the evidence of a Chinese detective, a Chinese policeman, and a hawk to the effect that they had seen the defendant carrying milk in pails and bottles, from his dairy.

The defendant maintained that this milk was used only by himself, and certain friends of his, and not sold. He maintained this also in his defence.

His Worship said it was quite clear to him that the defendant had been dealing with the milk. He fined him \$15 and ordered that the costs of the summons should be taken out of the fine.

The prisoner signified that he desired to appeal.

His Worship—You may tell him that there is no appeal from my decision in this case and that if he does not behave himself he will be sent to prison without the option of a fine.

THE MIXED COURT.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor), a well-known thief was charged with larceny from the Rev. W. Nelson Bitton's house No. 4, Shantung Road, Rev. Dr. Muirhead's house No. 3, Shantung Road, and Mr. Edkins' house No. 56, Broadway. His booty consisted of a gold presentation watch and chain valued at \$200, two other watches, and various small articles amounting in all to about \$282. The watch worth \$200 he had pawned for \$6. The pawnbroker was charged with receiving stolen property and fined \$60. The thief was given 200 blows and a year.—An unlicensed dairyman named Ah Mow was charged with supplying milk to the Zee Butler Dairy, which the latter sold and for which he was also charged. Assistant Inspector of Dairies Mr. C. Champion said that Ah Mow's coolie had been caught with a basket containing seven bottles of milk and Zee Butler's card. Ah Mow owned about 11 cows and four calves, his dairy was not licensed and was not qualified to become so, as it was alongside a dirty creek the water of which might at any time be used. The Court ordered that the whole of Ah Mow's cattle be sold by auction and from the sum obtained \$30 be deducted as a fine. Zee Butler was fined \$50.—A man was given 200 blows and a week for stealing \$5 worth of tennis rackets from No. 63, Bubbling Well Road.—A respectable-looking native was charged with obtaining \$50 by means of falsely representing himself to be Messrs Collins and Sylva's compradore.

He was given 200 blows, the Court undertaking to recover the debt.—On Tuesday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (American assessor), a man was charged with attempting to pass two counterfeit dollars in a native shop on the North Honan Road. He was given three days' imprisonment. The money was confiscated.—A loafer who had been convicted on the 8th of last August for extorting the sum of \$170 was brought before the Court again. He was undergoing a period of twelve months' imprisonment and had received 1,000 blows; his relations now requested his release on the plea of sickness. The Court decided to release prisoner on reliable security owing to mitigating circumstances.—The civil action in which the American Trading Co. sued Kong Fung for Tls. 4,800 and which had been adjourned from the 19th instant, occupied the attention of the Court for some time and the decision of the last hearing was upheld, viz., that Kong Fung pay Tls. 1,600, the American Trading Co.'s Newchwang compradore Tls. 1,600, and the Company Tls. 1,600, the Court assuring the latter that the sum to be paid by defendant would be forthcoming before the end of this Chinese year.—On Wednesday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor), the man who had formerly been charged with throwing vitriol over his quondam paramour was again remanded pending the arrest of another man. Prisoner said he did not throw the vitriol, but accused another man of so doing. The assessor asked if there was no regulation restricting the sale of such dangerous acids, and Inspector Wilson replied in the negative.—On Thursday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (American assessor), a coolie was charged with stealing fowls. Accused's *modus operandi*, if not novel was ingenious. The fowls were enticed by a live insect at the end of a piece of string about a yard long; when the fowl gobbled the insect the man grabbed the fowl, the process being repeated *ad libitum*. He was given a week's cage.—A man was given 14 day's imprisonment for stealing a bicycle worth \$50, the property of Mr. S. Mamerio, who had left it outside a barber's shop in the Boone Road.—A mafio was fined \$5 for unnecessarily beating a pony on the head and neck with a stick on the 25th instant on the Bubbling Well Road.—On Saturday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate) and Mr. Ensinger (German assessor), two Chileans, Louis Reyes and José Verna, were charged with being drunk and disorderly on the Broadway on the 27th instant, and assaulting three Chinese by striking two of them with a slung shot and wounding the other in the abdomen with a knife. A native shroff was charged with complicity in the assault. Inspector Ramsay stated the shroff was in the employ of Messrs. Bissett and Co., and his duty was to collect rents from native houses. He had employed these two men to assist him in ejecting some defaulting tenants. The men had been drinking. Mr. J. Buchanan, of Messrs. Bissett & Co., said he could not recognise the shroff, but in all probability he was employed by them and wishing to nail up some houses the tenants of which had not paid their rent, accused had, unknown to his employers, engaged these men to assist him and in all probability they had used the weapons then in Court. The shroff was solely responsible. Inspector Reed gave evidence of witnessing the assault and effecting the arrest of the accused. The Court ordered the shroff 1,000 blows and three months. The Chileans were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and deportation.—A man who had been before the Court for larceny on about a dozen occasions was given 500 blows and six months.

INTIMATE STRANGERS.

Suppose a man to have lived fifty years without ever having seen the reflection of his own face. Now lead him before a mirror and let him have a look. He will, of course, recognise the outlines and general appearance of his body; but his *features* will be as new and strange to him as those of a person he has never before met. Yet he has worn that mask all his life; has touched it with his hands times beyond counting; has by means of it expressed the feelings and passions of half a century; has heard its peculiarities remarked upon by others—yet, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh as it is, the glass presents it to his gaze as a novelty. Fortunately Nature has so made us that we are commonly satisfied with our looks, otherwise this man might curse the hour he first beheld his own countenance.

On a page of a book which lies on my table this bright morning, is a picture which—were it published without title or description—probably the most of us would not understand; yet the original is vitally important to every human being. No mirror throws back its structure to the eye, nor has the owner ever laid hands on it. Nevertheless its name is daily on our lips, and on its faithful performance of duty largely depend our efficiency and happiness.

Still, people are continually alluding to it in words of wailing and complaint. They find no end of fault with it when it goes wrong, and when it goes right seldom pay it the compliment of doing good work. "The way of the world," you remind me; "alas! the way of the world."

For example here is one who says that, in the early part of 1890, she began to suffer from a bad stomach and indigestion. Now the stomach tries to be good and not bad. It makes constant and mighty efforts to accomplish its task and so furnish the rest of the body with health, strength, and beauty; but it often fails dismally, and then its owner characterises it as a "bad" stomach.

Now who, or what is accountable?

Continuing, our correspondent adds: "I had no relish for food, and after eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Whatever kind of food I took, nothing agreed with me. I made use of various medicines in hopes of relief, but none of them did me any good. At last a neighbour, Mrs. Tyrell, told me how she had benefited—having had the same complaint—by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. Somewhat encouraged by what she said, I procured a bottle of this remedy, and soon found that it relieved me as nothing else had done. I could eat better, all food agreed with me, and I felt better every day. Since that time—now four years ago—I have kept well, taking an occasional dose of the Syrup, when I seemed to need it. My daughter suffered from the same trouble, and Mother Seigel's Syrup had the like good effect in her case. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this statement."—(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Naulty, Foresters' Arms Inn, 96, Scouringburn, Dundee, July 2nd, 1897.

This lady's stomach did not become "bad" of "malice prepense and aforethought," as the lawyers say of certain criminals. The cause lay in the conditions of her life, her habits of eating, maybe—with, possibly, inherited weakness. There are so many things, and combinations of things that tend to produce or develop dyspepsia, it is hard to trace them in individual instances. The symptoms (or consequences), however, are more numerous, dangerous, and deceptive than the un instructed imagine. It is for this reason that so great a multitude of alleged "dyspepsia remedies" are prepared.

But the "bad" stomach having been slow to abandon duty and strike work, does not respond to any and all sorts of drugs that may be thrown hopefully into it. The cure must be exactly adapted to the disease, and if there is a medicine which so perfectly meets this requirement as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the world has not yet heard of it. The tired and inflamed organ receives it for the genuine stimulus and healer (that it is)—and the "bad" stomach is changed back into a good one.

You now guess what that picture on my table represents—a machine in your body you will never see, but which in other ways you may study and know more about.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Seoul, Corea, on 20th of September, the wife of Mr. ALEX. KENMURE, Agent, British and Foreign Bible Society, of a daughter.

On the 9th of October, 1899, at 135A, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of WILLIAM R. C. Flood, of a daughter.

At 6B, Yangtzepoo Road, Shanghai, on the 25th of October, 1899, the wife of THOS. TATLOCK, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on 23rd of October, RONALD CHARLES HOWLETT to LILIAN EDITH, daughter of the late Edmund WARD, of Dorford, Kent, England.

At the Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., ALFRED HILL, of Newton Abbot, Devon, to MINNIE, youngest daughter of the late Charles WALMSLEY, of West Kensington, London.

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on Monday the 23rd of October, 1899, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., the Rev. J. D. LIDDELL, of the London Mission, to MARY, third daughter of Henry REDDIN, Esq., Glasgow.

On the 22nd of October, 1899, at the English Church, Nagasaki, Japan, by the Rev. A. R. Fuller, FREDERICK BENSON, Chinese Customs Service, to META, daughter of the late AUG. BERLET, Ottawa, Illinois, U.S.A. (No cards.)

At the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Shanghai, on the 26th of October, 1899, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., GEORGE EDWARD STEWART to MARIE CATHERINE, eldest daughter of George PEEBLES, of Shanghai.

At the Consulate of the United States, at Tientsin, on Monday, the 23rd of October, 1899, by the Rev. C. A. Stanley, WALTER SCOTT EMENS to KATHARINE THORNBURN MACGOWAN.

DEATHS.

At Berlin, OTTO MIRETZKY, of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, formerly of Shanghai and Tientsin (By telegram.)

At "Waverley," Melbourne, on the 19th of September, 1899, JESSIE STUART, the beloved wife of R. Y. BARRY, of Shanghai, aged 50 years. Deeply regretted.

At 4, Singkeapang Road, Shanghai, on the 25th of October, JAMES PALLISER, late of the Municipal Sanitary Department, aged 62 years.

On Friday, the 27th of October, 1899, at No. 12, Hankow Road, CHARLES OVERBECK, of Messrs. Overbeck & Co., aged 58 years.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. *Nippon Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. W. Iman, and S. Reimers. For Kobe—Mr. J. P. McCoy. For Honolulu—Mr. B. Choy and 3 children. For Hamburg—Mr. J. Sorensen.

Per str. *Annam*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Goldmann, and N. Viloudaki. For Kobe—Mrs. Popp. For Yokohama—Messrs. E. Savouret, Eymard, and Goetschel.

Per str. *Yamashiro Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. White, Miss Ochisan, Messrs. Kagami, Nuce, Iwata, and Takahashi. For Yokohama—Messrs. Weber, Kronberg, Kinnen (2), Lu Yuen-hong, Lu Quan-yoh, Young Winde, and Chang Cho-chi.

Per str. *Empress of China*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. S. B. Rowe, Messrs. F. M. Gratton, and C. Thorne. For Yokohama—Messrs. C. R. Joy, S. Ieham, and F. J. Lias. For Vancouver—Mrs. L. G. Groves. For Tacoma—Rev. and Mrs. Nordlund and 2 children. For Portland—Mr. T. J. Hanley. For Pittsburg—Mr. J. W. Davis. For London—Rev. and Mrs. Hickman, and Dr. Macaulay.

Per str. *Parramatta*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Halsell, Misses E. Woagener, and H. L. Carter, Baron de Was-erwas, Lieut. H. P. Cayley, R.N., Dr. E. H. Horsey, Messrs. Sin Tak-fan, Wu Yue-lin, Ping, C. V. Daly, E. Carter, H. R. Manchmeyer, A. G. Wool, Reichert, W. N. Brown, and Geo. McBain. For Singapore—Mr. G. A. Roosen. For Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. F. Pridoux. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Probst and 2 infants, and Mr. H. Jowett. For London—Misses Choy, and Symons, Mrs. Bowerby and 6 child-

ren, Mrs. D. M. May and 2 children, Sir Charles Ross, Messrs. C. W. Pardew, and W. P. Lambie.

Per str. *Chiuyuen*, for Hongkong—Mr. E. Mackenzie.

Per str. *Java*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Donkin, Messrs. F. Feerbhoy, E. N. Whitley, and H. T. Bowles. For Penang—Mrs. G. D. Pakenham. For London—Mrs. A. Cameron and 2 children, Miss Ballard, Messrs. M. Marshall, G. C. Price, R. Cutfield, Wm. Ellison, R. Merritt, C. Williams, Geo. Wellington, G. Hardy, Stephen Hammond, and E. F. Quaintance, Masters Geo. Cook, and Vernon Hall.

Per str. *Empress of India*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. W. Browne, Mrs. H. H. Fox, Mrs. Damm, Capt. and Mrs. T. Evelyn, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Misses M. L. C. Tourtelotte, and Luther, Capt. Berger, Messrs. A. H. Ellis, E. Lutz, F. H. Brooke, Newson, H. Conley, W. Pierce, and H. Burton.

Per str. *Coptic*, for Hongkong—Mrs. W. A. Thornton, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Caldwell, Miss Cunliffe, Capt. Wood, Messrs. A. Moir, A. J. H. Smythe, and R. W. Borthwick.

Per str. *Kianglee*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sweet, and Mr. Kwo Kyiek-yu.

Per str. *Anping*, for Tangku—Mrs. and Misses (2) O. S. Newell, Mrs. H. Tabor, Messrs. C. F. Childs, and G. F. Neidlinger.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. H. D. Chew.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, for Tangku—H. E. Tat, and Mr. Rouffart.

Per str. *Poochi*, for Wenchow—Mr. T. G. Carvill.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Chinkiang—Rev. F. du Cray. For Nanking—Dr. Ed. Ihm. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Goguet, Messrs. H. Gérard, and P. Piotto.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Pagoda Anchorage—Mr. Doire.

Per str. *Esang*, for Chefoo—Mr. B. Qura. For Tientsin—Mr. Lillu.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Whistler.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tangku, Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Mrs. Corstine, Misses (3) Campbell, and Krause, Mrs. Rocher, Mr. and Mrs. Hearson, Capt. Berger, Rev. D'Addosio, Messrs. Whitley, Bridges, King, Young, and McKenzie.

Per str. *Lienshing*, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Stepharius and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Misses L. Holland and E. Moore.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, from Kobe and Moji—Mr. J. W. Robert.

Per str. *Kutuo*, for Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. du Jardin and family. For Hankow—Messrs. Kerr, and Vuller.

Per str. *Lienshing*, for Tientsin—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. S. S. MacFarlane, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Liddel, Miss Thomas, Bishops Scott, Moule, and Corfe, Messrs. Sauveur, and A. C. Moule.

Per str. *Tenriugasa Maru*, for Hankow—Mr. C. J. Cary.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Chefoo—Misses Wied, and Petersen, Mr. Jensen, and Capt. Hopkins. For Tangku—Mrs. Bauer and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Verity, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nielsen, and Mr. H. J. Owen.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. T. R. Jernigan.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Dymond and 3 children, and Rev. W. Kelly, M.D.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, for Tangku—Mr. J. H. Meaus, and Rev. J. Robinson.

Per str. *Taishun*, for Tangku—Miss Renant, and Rev. S. W. Ennals.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Chefoo—Col. Browne. For Tangku—Messrs. R. and G. T. Finch.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Mr. J. H. Bateman.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Tientsin—Mr. W. Cowan.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Miss N. Ravetta.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Chinkiang—Mrs. Jas. Gibson. For Nanking—Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Estes. For Hankow—Mr. C. Luchdorff.

Per str. *Taishun*, for Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jaques and infant, Messrs. D. Sadowonikoff, and C. Thorsoe.

Per str. *Nagankin*, for Hankow—Mr. and Miss Shaples, and Mr. Siberiakoff.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Messrs. R. C. Hunt, and G. A. Derby.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mrs. B. and Miss E. W. Cunningham, and Rev. F. Ferrent.

INWARD.

Per str. *Malacca*, from London—Mrs. Evans and 3 children, Mrs. Hutchinson, Dr. and Mrs. Gray and infant, Misses Nordlund, McNeill, Bartlett, and Shilstone, Messrs. Ede, Thomas, and Biggin.

Per str. *Annam*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Sennot, Mrs. Wong, Messrs. Pellegrini, Wat-on, Tchao Ya-vene, and Pang Tcheli-li and family, 17 Priests and 3 Sisters. From Port Said—Mr. Siberiakoff from Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Serpieri, Mrs. Paparceli and son. From Singapore—Messrs. Ogier, Alex. Grant, and Bonnet. From Hongkong—Mrs. J. Kuhn, Mrs. A. Sequeira, Mrs. M. Vaz and 3 children, Messrs. J. Pisko, Kararjia, Arnold Rogers, Stewart, Tong Ki, Mario, Stephano and family, Garnier, Jacques Gowry, Dellacourte Wolf, Cousard, Yano, Schmitz, Farra, and Galemberiti, and 8 Priests.

Per str. *Empress of India*, from Vancouver—Rev. and Mrs. W. Taylor and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. Coultas, Mrs. Ross and child, Mrs. Miss and Master Ivey, Misses Manning, Ogilvie, Ricketts, J. H. Brown, and Elofson, Dr. J. B. Chart, Revs. F. W. Davis, and J. Chalmers, Messrs. J. H. Macoun, H. B. Bristow, D. Beswick, E. Aeppli, J. G. Birch, A. M. Grant, J. Mukle, J. Farrow, J. A. Sullivan, G. Rezzardi, and H. C. Matheson. From Yokohama—Mrs. Innocent and 4 children, Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Miss Welch, Messrs. A. Tuthill, and A. J. Welch. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Grunegon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor, Mr. Mrs. C. J. and Masters (2) Webb, Mrs. Zumake, Mrs. Rechter, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Whitley, Misses Dods, Ferguson, and Drun. Generals Reventhen, and Korff, Majors Duer, and Bockmann, Dr. Pylmer, Lieut. Kurksloathol, Hon. Bathurst, M.P., Messrs. M. Moyer, G. D. Hall, D. E. Forrest, H. E. Reynell Gerloch, Hamptzler, J. T. Walker, Dr. de Berigny, L. D. Abraham, and C. E. Webb. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. Layton, Mr. Mrs. and Miss J. S. Fosset, Mr. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Primley and son, Misses Steiner, Cahill, Field, and Fosset, Capt. Derby, Maesh, and Housbery, Lieut. Wehmeyer, Messrs. E. Benson, T. N. Wilson, Truman Fosset, J. F. Perkins, R. G. and H. H. Shaw, Masters Newton, and Fosset.

Per str. *Coptic*, from San Francisco, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Estes, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brockelbank and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Donkin, Mr. and Mrs. V. de Grosse, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sweet and child, Misses Helen Holt, C. Warnock, H. L. Barchet, H. Wilson, A. Ailen, N. Nelson, and Cunningham, Mrs. A. Tyler, Mrs. K. B. Cunningham, Mrs. J. B. Neal, Mrs. Popp, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. J. R. Harding and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crofoot, Dr. T. L. Brander, Revs. B. L. Ansell, C. F. McRea, and W. Kelley, Messrs. E. A. Taplin, H. J. Such, Xavier, C. F. Davis, and J. H. Means.

Per str. *Yamashiro Maru*, from Japan, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Averill and 3 children, Mrs. S. B. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kovalsky, Capt. F. Howard, Messrs. S. Kwabara, K. Itow, Komuro, Stechlow, Gabriel, Stephen, Kirchoff, S. Iwata, E. Tait, T. Tootomi, S. Kitago, I. Iguchi, and T. Nakajima.

Per str. *Empress of China*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Colin Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jack, Mrs. Robinson Jack and 2 children, Hon. C. P. Chater, Majors C. M. Dobell, and H. W. McMahon, Lieut. R. B. Johnson, Capt. C. L. Putter, Messrs. F. K. Tata, W. D. Graham, J. Mackie, D. E. Brown, G. H. Potts, Ho Tham-tong, U. Yip-chi, Cheung On-hoi, E. D. Matts, and J. J. Leiria.

Per str. *Wing-ang*, from Hongkong—Prince A. Konoye, Lieut. F. J. Walwyn, Messrs. D. McDonnell, J. M. Hay, F. P. P. Remedios, K. Fakahashi, S. Ohara, and C. Oncho.

Per str. *Lyceumoon*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Neve, H. J. Mellon, and Reynold.

Per str. *Kwanglee*, from Hongkong and Canton—Mr. Meugens.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Hamilton Smythe.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, from Hankow—Mr. Gunott.

Per str. *Hsunchi*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Bunise, Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Coulthard and child, Misses Lyell, and Isa Gracie, Messrs. J. Toake, F. Lebmann, G. Wilkin, and H. E. Chi.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. Lundholm.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Revs. P. M. Reynaud, and Terront.

Per str. *Wosang*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Gedge, Messrs. Fanning, and Stern.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Lattien and child, Mr. and Mrs. May, Miss Fife, and Mr. Ostberg. From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and daughter, Mrs. Haskell and child, Messrs. Rhode, and Heman.

Per str. *Yuenoo*, from Hankow—Mrs. Gracay, Messrs. de Luce, S. S. Sellick, Verwerk, J. S. Wei, and Edward Thin.

Per str. *Paohua*, from Hankow—Rev. Jas. Ware.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and family, Miss Riggs, Mr. Thompson and family.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tangku—Chav. and Mrs. De Albertes, Mrs. Stott, Master Mauthie, Messrs. Pallaricino, and A. Mauri.

Per str. *Ella*, from Hankow—Mr. Jurgens.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Mr. Noel Ramsay.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Rayden and 2 infants, and Mr. von Möllendorff.

Per str. *Taishun*, from Tangku—Mr. Pearce.

Per str. *Suitoo*, from Hankow—Capt. and Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. Gregson, Bishop Ferrant, Messrs. Burrows, Isham, and Blondel.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Horsey, Miss Shadgett, Mr. and Mrs. Panoff, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Beach, Messrs. Benton, Archd. Little, and Rugg, Revs. Pons, and du Cray.

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Kiaochou—Mr. and Mrs. Sachse, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Burt, Mr. Hay, Misses Stewart, Shalders, and Robison.

Per str. *Kingsing*, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Lapt and 2 children, Miss Marton. Messrs. Tung Zim, and W. A. Heritez.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tangku—Messrs. Brook, N. Coonley, N. Pierce, E. Iselin, and W. P. Burden.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. N. Jerides, Messrs. S. Otani, M. Fuku-naga, S. Izawa, K. Matsubayashi, Shinohara, Pleshcoff, and K. Giavela. For Tientsin—Messrs. S. Iwata, and Nakajima.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Tientsin—Dr., Mrs., and Miss Myers.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Hankow—Miss Roger-son, and Mr. Ogier.

"Vinolia" is an emollient Soap for Sensitive Skins.

VINOLIA SOAP.—Premier, Floral, Balsamic, Toilet (Otto) and Vestal.

VINOLIA CREAM.—For Itching, Face Spots, Sunburn, Insect Bites, etc., 4 sizes.

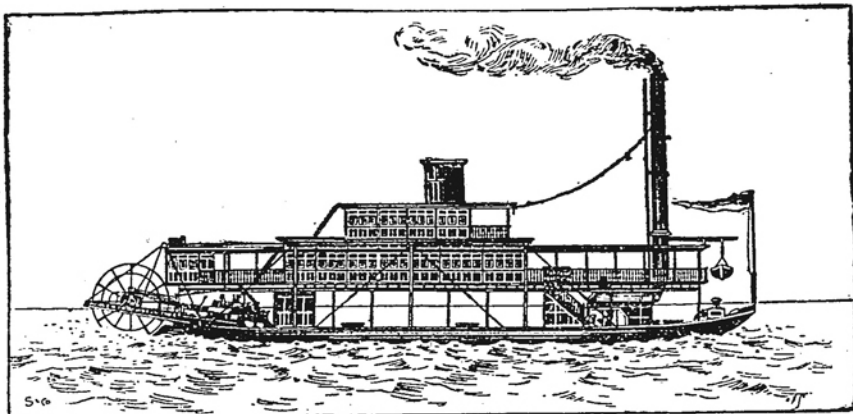
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17th July, 1899.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs.

YARROW & CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to

YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 28th October.)

PIECE GOODS.—It is really beginning to look as though business had finished for the Season, from the apathetic manner of the dealers at present. The past week has certainly broken the record for the smallness of the transactions that have taken place, at this time of the year, either from stock or forward, the monotony being only relieved by the fairly good clearances of former purchases, though these are showing signs of falling off. The dearth of money continues to harass the trade and is accountable to some extent for the dulness of the market, at the same time the dealers are no doubt well supplied with goods that they had bought to arrive at quite reasonable prices, compared to what is required now for fresh business. A few Importers are in the enviable position of holding cheaply bought cargo and are biding their time until prices get more on a par with those ruling at home. As yet the country has had very little necessity to feel the rise that has taken place at the producing centres, but the supply of low cost goods must be soon running out, and then will be the time to see the effect on consumers. The general impression is that the demand will be much curtailed, but it is difficult to see what is to take the place of Cotton goods for clothing, as the values of Silk and Skins have likewise advanced very appreciably.

The only market that has shown any life is CHEFOO, which, however, is only a small consumer at the best of times, but there is certainly an improved enquiry from thence, for AMERICAN goods more particularly. The drought is still the excuse for the quietness of the TIENTSIN buyers, though it is said the stocks there are running down, but still they refrain from buying. NEWCHWANG is expected to be closed in about three weeks and is still much troubled with the plague, which has apparently had the effect of curtailing the steamer traffic with that port, somewhat to the inconvenience of the trade. There is very little enquiry from HANKOW or the River Ports generally at present, and the SZECHUEN men continue to hold off. The BRITISH Admiral on this station is at present visiting the upper reaches of the YANGTZE, and it is therefore hoped that before long we shall hear of one of the new River gunboats attempting to reach CHUNGKING.

Telegrams from MANCHESTER report that market to be quiet but steady, prices being too high to induce business with this, in all but very exceptional cases. The general impression here seems to be now that the orders gone through for the Spring, so far, are not so large as usual, and that they comprise chiefly the cloths of the best known Manufacturers. If this is so it is possible that some of the cheaper class goods may be offered shortly for early shipment, but the high price of Cotton, which is still quoted $\$3\frac{1}{2}$, may militate against that.

There is very little news concerning the markets in the STATES, but one thing is certain; there is scarcely anything offering, and it is rumoured that overtures have been made to cancel contracts.

The Yarn market is at a standstill; holders of all Spinnings asking higher prices, which the dealers here are not inclined to pay. The BOMBAY market is said to be four or five taels over the present rates here. A paper published in OSAKA announces that a telegram had been received by the Japan Cotton Spinner's Association there to the effect that the Spinning Companies at BOMBAY have adopted a resolution that from the 1st of November to 1st March next the Mills shall work only four days a week. The Local Mills have again abstained from selling, but native Cotton is lower without inducing business.

Gray Shirtings.—84-lbs. A few small sales are reported from first hands, the quantities being quite unimportant, but the quotations are:—*Pau-pah* $\$2.20$, *Eagle and Bell* $\$2.25$, *Two Birds and Umbrella* $\$2.27\frac{1}{2}$, and *Three Flowers* $\$2.34\frac{1}{2}$, all from stock. Auction prices were easier again.

Light Weights.—The 41-lbs. recovered slightly at Auction, but 7-lbs. were weaker. Nothing doing privately.

Heavy Weights.—No sales are reported. Offers have been made for COREAN goods, but prices show very little improvement and are not acceptable. These makes were weaker at Auction.

12-lbs., 36 inch.—We have not heard of any private business. At Auction prices declined two to five can lareens.

White Shirtings.—An indent for 50 cases good make at about $\$3.70$ is all the business reported to us. Auction prices were slightly irregular, but mostly lower.

T-Cloths.—In MANCHESTER goods the sale is mentioned of a moderate quantity of *Flower Pot* 36-inch at $\$2.45$, this make declining two candareens at Auction, but 32-inch were firmer.

No further sales of INDIAN are reported.

Jeans, Drills and Sheetings.—In these makes the only business reported is in INDIAN Sheetings, sales of a low quality having been made at $\$2.65$ and 1,000 pieces *Flying Horse* at $\$3.05$.

Cotton Flannels.—We understand that a further 700 or 800 cases have been taken up during the interval, and at high prices for arrival next year.

Fancy Goods.—There is very little going on. From stock some medium weight *Turkey Reds* have been taken at rather better prices, and 300 pieces 26 inch *Velveteens* at $\$0.20$. Indent business has been very small and confined to specialities.

Woollens.—With the exception of SPANISH STRIPES, which keep pretty steady at Auction, most of these goods were weaker. CAMLETS went rather irregularly, but lower on the whole. LONG ELLS were the best part of a mace lower for all but the lightest weight offered at Auction, while the higher reed of LISTINGS declined a quarter of a tael but the lighter cloth only five candareens. The BRADFORD market seems quite out of reach.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—Sales are reported of 25 bales each 2 fold *Mauve Dragon* No. 32s. at $\$93.50$ and 2 fold *Red Bird and Dragon*, at $\$95.00$.

Indian.—Buyers are holding off; no doubt with the idea of forcing the Native holders to sell at lower prices, the only business reported this week being 260 bales, as follows:—

No. 10s. 250 bales.—*Paban-y Mili* Ring at $\$62.25$ and *Svadeshi*, 2 Cock chop at $\$68.00$.

No. 12s., 10 bales.—*Mahaluzmee*, Red 5 Old Man chop at $\$60.00$.

There have been no arrivals during the interval, but the s.s. *Pekin* is due to-morrow with 10,380 bales Yarn and 2,149 bales Raw Cotton.

Japanese.—It is said that some 300 bales have changed hands amongst the Natives, Nos. 16s. realising $\$73.00/74.00$, and Nos. 21s. $\$74.00/75.50$, being about a tael lower. No forward contracts are mentioned, the JAPAN market being dearer than this.

Local.—Spinners remain firm and again not a single transaction has taken place, the ideas of buyers being lower in sympathy with native Cotton. The re-sales of Bundles, as follows, show a decline of half a tael, namely:—

No. 12s., $\$69.50/74.00$. No. 14s., $\$73.50/76.00$ and No. 16s. $\$74.50/77.50$.

Cotton.—There is no business reported and in the absence of enquiry best steam machine Ginned is quoted $\$17.20$ net, while hand ginned *Tungkwon* is $\$16.50$.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report of 30th October:—During the week there has been a fair demand, though the increased prices necessitated by home quotations have prevented much of the heavy ordering for after the New Year, such as have been placed in former years. However dealers seem to realise now that nothing is to be gained by waiting.

METALS have been the subject of considerable activity, and prices of transactions closed and quoted show a very decided upward tendency, though they are still below rates at which large orders can be taken for home lands. The following transactions have been reported, but we hear of others having been done, though unable to give particulars this mail:—1,500 cases Bamboo Steel 14s. 8d., c.i.f.; 100 tons Goffin Nailrods 190s. c.i.f.; 100 tons Goffin Nailrods $\$4.35$; 50 tons Glasgow Horse-shoes 110s. 6d., c.i.f.; 50 tons Boiler Plate 107s. 6d. c.i.f.; 40 cases Yellow Metal Sheathing, 14/16 £68 c.i.f.; 100 cases Galvanised Sheet Iron, 23 gauge, £17/10, c.i.f.; and 500 cases Wire Nails 11s. 10d. c.i.f.

At AUCTION.—30 tons Cable Wire $\$3.26$.

SUNDRIES also have somewhat improved during the period, though the same remarks as above will also apply to them. The following contracts have been noted:—5,000 cases Window Glass 11s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., c.i.f. 20 cases, each 100 cards, 50 yds. Gold Lucco $\$32.00$. 10 cases, each 100 gross, Fancy Buttons $\$30$. 10 cases, each 100 gross, Fancy Buttons (blue) $\$32.00$. 10 cases, each 4 gross, Tin Basins $\$26.00$. 4 cases, each 100 doz., Table Knives, Steel Handles, $\$1.10$ per doz.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) $\$670$, (old) $\$670$; Patna (new) $\$687$; Benares (new) $\$676$.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 28th inst. —

The Home markets are firm; the quotation for Blue Elephant in London is 12/9 and for Gold Kilings in Lyons Ecs. 31.50.

RAW SILK.—The market is much better this week, the home markets are stronger and prices show an advance of Tls. 2½ to Tls. 5. Total settlements are some 1,750 bales. The Chinese have been operating on this market as well and a fair quantity has been bought to be sent back into the country to be made into Hand Filatures.

YELLOW SILK.—Market quiet, a fair business has been done, and some 250 bales have been settled.

ARRIVALS, as per Customs Returns, October 21st to 27th, are: 864 bales White, 365 bales Yellow and 75 bales Wild Silks.

HAND FILATURES AND RE-REELS.—The market is very strong and the demand still continues both from the Continent and America; prices show a decided advance; the Mayhenyu having been taken at Tls. 25 per picul advance during the past fortnight. Settlements are some 500 bales, divided between the two markets.

STEAM FILATURES are very strong, and very little can be bought in fine sizes, on which the demand runs. Settlements are fully 200 bales, all for the Continent.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 2,423 bales to America, 2,258 bales to the Continent, 43 bales to London, and 6 bales to Japan.

WASTE SILK.—A very strong market for Gum Wastes, which are now very high: Settlements reported are:—

50/60 piculs White Fine Gum 75% I, 20% II and 5% III@ Tls. 133/137½.

100 " White Coarse Gum 60% I, 30% II and 10% III@ " 105/110.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—7,000/8,000 pieces of 18½/19" x 18½/19 yds. x 22/23 ozs. cargo have been settled at Tls. 3.00 @ Tls. 3.55.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week 4 m.s. 2/85½ and Fcs. 3.41. Freight Tls. 7.25 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul.		Tls. per picul.
TSATLEES.		SKEINS.	
Buffalo 4	590	Red Monster	450
Blue Elephant	585	YELLOW SILK.	
Bird Sieling	550	Mianchew 1	370/380
Gold Kiling	535	Meeyang 1	345/347½
Choy Kiling	500	Kopun 1	355
Almond Flower Sutelai	532½	Wongchow Extra	290/295
Gold Mandarin Duck 1	530	STEAM FILATURES.	
Single Dragon	530	Sin Chang Filature, 9/11 Den., 1, 2 and 3	aver. 920
Blue Phoenix	525	Double Gold Horse, 9/11 " Ex. and 1	940/920
Blue Double Elephant	520	" 10/12 " Ex. and 1	930/910
Siebing Quangfoong	520	Double Tiger, 9/11 Den., 1 and 2	930/910
Stork Cheangloong	512½	Gold Globe, 10/12 " 1	915
Yaconlay Sieling	497½	Gold Sun, 10/12 " 2 and 3	890/870
" Kinfoong	475	HAND FILATURE.	
HANGCHOW.		Mayhenyu, Croisee Ex. & 1, 2	aver. 790
Pagoda Tinghow	505	" Flying Horse, Croisee Ex. & 1, 2	760
Lanhock	505	White Horse, Croisee 1, 2	740/730
Lanping	425	Mars Chop, " 1	690
TAYSAM.		Gold Sycee (not Croisee) 1 & 2	712½/702½
White Kahing Mandarin 3	550	Red Eagle " 1 & 2	710/700
" 4	515	Gold Tiger " 1	700
" Gold Lion Extra	500	Black Tiger " 2	692½
9 x 12 Moss, Double Butterfly 1	450	Cabbage Chop " 3	692½
" Green Stork 2	447½	Gold Gun " 3 & 4	690/680
" 3	417½	Gold Kiling " 2	690

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Settlements for this mail about	2,750	250	1,400	2,000	500	1,500 bales.
" season in- cluding forward contracts }	69,500	39,000	41,000	26,500	49,000	31,000 "
Stock }	10,000	8,000	14,000	13,500	18,500	15,000 "
Total Arrivals, including Steam Filatures }	72,800	46,600	55,000	40,500	65,000	46,000 "

† Including 1,450 bales Old Silk.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	43	2,258	2,301	2,423	10	6	4,740 bales.
Export White Silk in Bales of 80 catties }	5,162	32,607	37,769	2,903	1,035	584	42,291 "
" Yellow Silk in piculs...	25	4,485	4,510	...	4,093	523	9,126 "
" Wild " " "	81	3,936	4,017	467	50	193	4,727 "
Total.....	5,311	43,286	48,597	5,793	5,188	1,306	60,884 "
Against in 1898-99	1,755	29,738	31,493	2,744	3,120	730	38,096 "
" 1897-98	1,104	28,112	29,216	5,304	3,068	1,320	38,908 "
" 1896-97	1,995	19,316	21,311	634	1,453	1,129	24,527 "
" 1895-96	1,801	33,844	35,645	4,651	3,858	1,794	45,948 "
" 1894-95	1,352	19,242	20,594	3,722	3,575	856	28,747 "
" 1893-94	3,160	23,702	26,232	721	4,666	1,142	32,761 "
Export Waste Silk	9,801	22,547	32,348	1,339	...	470	34,157 piculs
Against in 1898-99	5,891	13,967	19,858	15	10	843	20,726 "
" 1897-98	4,262	10,664	15,026	230	...	996	16,252 "
" 1896-97	3,698	7,127	10,825	631	1	32	11,489 "
Export Cocoons.....	...	1,752	1,752	174	...	2,482	4,408 "
Against in 1898-99	...	2,653	2,653	7	...	1,322	3,982 "
" 1897-98	49	809	858	66	...	2,273	3,197 "
" 1896-97	136	1,283	1,419	...	...	2,254	3,673 "

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 30th instant:—

Our freight market both homewards and Coastwise shows every evidence of activity. For New York via Suez a further rise in rates has only been postponed owing to opposition, but judging from the strong demand at present existing for steamers and high prices now demanded by owners from would-be charterers, we are sure to experience higher rates. For London there is no indication of any advance at present, and business seems to have improved generally in that direction.

Coastwise the demand for tonnage is strong, especially from Japan for Coal cargoes for all directions and our quotations are therefore nominal, though probably higher rates would be obtainable if ready tonnage were offering.

For London via Suez:—Cargo has continued plentiful and departures, three in number, have been well supported. The next steamers to load are:—

<i>Benedi</i> , to clear.....	to-day.
<i>Hector</i> ".....	9th prox.
<i>Shanghai</i> ".....	11th prox.

For New York via Suez:—The *Argyll* sailed on the 18th instant with 2,000 tons from here. The *John Sanderson*, which arrived on the 21st instant, left on the 28th with some 2,500 tons at 27/6 @ 30/0. The *St. Jerome*, due here to-morrow, has her full allotment engaged, viz., 1,500 tons @ 30/0, though had not the *Moyune* been recently chartered, the rate for the former would have been 32/6. Opposition, however, maintained the quotation of 30/0, at which rate the *Moyune* has been promised some 2,000 tons, and as her departure is fixed for about 10th prox., the intervening interval should be productive of this quantity, if not more.

For New York via Cape:—The *Drumeltan* has commenced loading some 500 tons from here, on completion of which she will clear for Kobe, there to complete for New York. There was a possibility of her remaining here to load via Hongkong, but the support offered was not sufficient to alter her present arrangements.

DEPARTURES.

For London via Suez.—*Orestes* s.s., 26th instant.

Qanfa s.s., 28th "

Jara s.s., 28th "

For New York via Suez.—*Argyll* s.s., via Foochow and Amoy, 18th instant.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	40/0	W. Silk	42/6	Tea	45/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS.....	" " " "	40/0	"	42/6	"	45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON.....	" " " "	47/6	"	50/0	"	52/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON.....	" " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON.....	" " " "	47/6	"	50/0	"	52/6
MANCHESTER.....	" " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL.....	" " " "	47/6	"	50/0	"	52/6
HAMBURG.....	" " " "	40/0	"	42/6	"	45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA.....	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 net,	General Cargo	36/0 net,	W. Silk	38/6 net,	Tea	40/6 net.
MARSEILLES.....	" " " "	36/0	" " " "	36/0	"	38/6	"	40/6
HAVRE.....	" " " "	36/0	" " " "	36/0	"	38/6	"	40/6

35/0 per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports.

NEW YORK, by Sail.....	20/0 nominal.
Do. via Pacific.....	1½ gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—\$10.00 per ton Strawbraid.
Do. via Suez.....	30/0 General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric. 30/0 Tea, all net.
BOSTON ".....	37/6 " " " " 42/6 " "
PHILADELPHIA ".....	37/6 " " " " 42/6 " "

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI	\$2.25 per ton Coal.
NAGASAKI	"	\$2.25 " "
NEWCHWANG	" KOBE.....	30 sen.
"	" NAGASAKI.....	25 " "
"	" SWATOW.....	30 cents.
"	" AMOY.....	30 " "
"	" WHAMPOA.....	35 " "
"	" CANTON.....	35 " "
WUHU	" CANTON.....	20 cands.
CHINKIANG	" AMOY.....	18 " "
"	" SWATOW.....	18 " "

Nominal

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 30th instant:—

COAL.—JAPAN.—Since our last very little business has been done, importers preferring to hold off, as also the natives. Rates of freight have considerably risen, and prices of coals at present in stock must advance.

CARDIFF.—We have heard of no enquiry, but prices are firm.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—The native rate has advanced, and Tls. 14.50 per ton is now asked. There have been no fresh arrivals, and stocks are getting low, which may account for the present rise.

Quotations:—The undernoted figures are based on the most recent settlements for cargoes to arrive and do not represent the present market rates for coals in stock, which fluctuate with the supply and demand:—

Cardiff, ex godown.....	Tls. 15.00 per ton,	no demand.
American Anthracite, ex godown.....	"	no stock.
Sydney Wollongong, cargo ex godown.....	13.00	sales.
Otzuji, ex godown.....		
Karatz, ex godown.....		
Ohnoura, ex godown.....		
Miyanaoura Coal.....		
Komatzu ex godown.....		
Hokoku ".....		
Ohnoura 3 feet.....		
" 5 ".....		
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown.....		
" Small ".....		
Namazuta Lump, ".....		
" Dust ".....		
Miiké Lump, ".....		
" Small, ex godown.....		
Kaiping Coal: Linsi Lump.....	Tls. 8.00	
" Linsi Mixed ".....	5.50	
" Tongshan No. 9 Lump ".....	8.00	
" " No. 9 Dust ".....	5.00	
" " No. 9 Mixed ".....	5.75	

Tls. 6.50 a 7.00 per ton.

All contracted for.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

Oct. 14, <i>Sadokuni Maru</i> , str. ...	1,293 tons	Hoshio Coal, to consumers.
" 15, <i>Paoting</i> , str.	2,105 "	Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 15, <i>Bushio Maru</i> , str.	1,261 "	Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 16, <i>Sadokuni Maru</i> , str. ...	1,171 "	Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 19, <i>Ariel</i> , str.	1,400 "	Ichimura Lump, to consumers.
	500 "	Otsuji Lump, to consumers.
" 20, <i>Asosan Maru</i> , str. ...	972 "	Miiké Dust, to consumers.
	498 "	Miiké Small, to consumers.
" 21, <i>John Sanderson</i> , str. ...	150 "	Ichimura Small, to consumers.
" 21, <i>John Sanderson</i> , str. ...	1,575 "	Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 27, <i>Fuping</i> , str.	800 "	No. 9, Tongshan Dust, to consumers.

KEROSINE OIL.—**AMERICAN.**—Business has not been large, the only transaction of importance being the sale from first hands at Tls. 2.35 per case less 2%. The s.v. *C. S. Bement* arrived on the 22nd inst. with 70,000 cases. Stocks on hand amount to 725,000 cases.

BATUM.—First hands have apparently disposed of nearly all their holdings, and the only sale we have heard of is December/January shipment at Tls. 2.15 per case less 2%. Stocks are 294,000.

LANGKAT.—Sales have been made of loose oil at 19½ cands. per ten gallons, otherwise there has been nothing doing. Stocks 11,200. The market for all brands is dull on account, chiefly, of the tightness in the money market and heavy rate of interest.

Quotations—Devoc's.....Tls. 2.21 per case.

Batoum, Anchor Chop	2.15	"
" Horse Chop	2.15	"
Star and Crescent Chop.....	2.15	"
Batoum, Bulk Oil	1.75, loose.	"
Langkat	2.15 per two tins.	"
" in cases	no stock.	"
" at the Tanks.....	0.18½ per gallon.	"

EXCHANGE.—Sight rate on London 2/8½, 4 months' sight, 2/8½.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates).—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8d. a ½d. Banks Bills, 2s. 8½d. a ½d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8½d. a ½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fcs. 3.37. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.44, 6 months' sight, 3.47. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.79½, lowest 2.76½, highest 2.79½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G.\$67, lowest 65½, highest 67. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 71½, lowest 72½, highest 71½ per \$100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, ¥76½, lowest 76½, highest 76½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, ¥75½, lowest 76½, highest 75½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 198, lowest 196, highest 198 per ₹100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 198½, lowest 196½, highest 198½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, ¥365.00, lowest 364.00, highest 368.00. Silver Bars, ¥111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, ¥75.025, lowest 74.75, highest 75.25. Carolus dollars, ¥94.00, lowest 93.00, highest 94.50. Copper Cash 1,200, lowest 1,180, highest 1,200. Chinese Interest, mace 1.8, lowest 1.2, highest 3.50. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 26½, lowest 26½, highest 26½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

Oct.	Bar Silver £ or in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER-	NEW	HONG-	YOKO-	INDIA.
		T/T Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6- do.		4 m/s.	Docty.	KONG.	HAMA.	T/T
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Priv.	4 m/s.		T/T	Rup.
24th.....	26½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.40/3.43	3.40/3.43	2.76½	65½	72½	76½	196
25th.....	26½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.40/3.43	3.40/3.43	2.76½	65½	72½	76½	196
26th.....	26½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.40/3.43	3.41/3.44	2.76½	65½	72½	76½	196
27th.....	26½	2.7½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42½/45½	3.42½/45½	2.78	66½	72	76½	197½
29th.....	26½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.44/3.47	3.44/3.47	2.79½	67	71½	76½	198
30th.....	26½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.44/3.47	3.44/3.47	2.79½	67	71½	76½	198

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 30th October:—

A moderate business was done, chiefly in *Indo-China, Wharf* and *Langkat* shares. The prospectus of the *Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.* has been published. The Capital is to be £50,000 divided into 2,500 shares of £20 each, of which 2,000 are offered for public subscription, the list closing at noon on Saturday, the 18th November. According to the estimates the Co. ought to be a success, as it will be able to do the work better than the native washermen, at the same price.

BANKS.—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—Sales are reported, for the 31st current at 312, and for the 30th November at 320 and for 28th February at 335½ premium. The London quotation is £59. In Hongkong shares are wanted 331½ premium. We quote 320% as the closing cash rate. *National Bank of China.*—In Hongkong shares are wanted at \$27.

MARINE INSURANCE.—No business reported. *North Chinas* are offering at £190.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkongs* are offering in Hongkong at \$330, and *Chinas* at \$87; while buyers offer \$86.

SHIPPING.—*Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$29½. *Indo-China S.N.* shares changed hands at £60/60½ for November, 60/61 for December, 63 for March and 63½ for April. The Hongkong quotation is \$80 with buyers. In the *South Douglas Steamship* shares are obtainable at \$47½.

SUGARS.—*Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.*—The Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st August last have been published for the 14th annual general meeting of shareholders called for the 7th November. The net profit on Working Account was £90,020.71, as against £53,315.85 in the previous term. The net profit was £83,020.71 which is equal to 33.21% on the Capital. Including a balance of £7,668.89 from the previous year, and deducting £12,500 paid as an interim dividend of 5%, and £4,500 for the Manager's Commission and Bonus to the Staff, there is a balance of £73,689.60 available for distribution. The Directors recommend the payment of £18,750 as a final dividend to shareholders of 7½%, to write off £14,173.83, say 10%, from Plant and other property, to place £35,000 to Reserve, and carry forward £5,765.77. *China Sugar Refining* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$135. *Luzon Sugar Refining* shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$48.

MINING.—*Raub Australian Gold Mining* shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$6½.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Shares in *S. C. Farnham & Co.* have been sold at £212½, and in those of the *Shanghai Engineering & Dock Co.* at £96. Our latest quotation of *Hongkong & Whampoa Dock* shares is weak at 510½ pm. *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf* shares were placed at £24½ cash and 250 for December. *Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf* shares are obtainable in Hongkong at \$90.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares were sold at £83, and are wanted. *Hongkong Land Investment* shares are wanted at \$106. *Humphrey's Estate & Finance* shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$10. *Weihaiwei Land & Building* shares changed hands at £25.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Shanghai Gas* shares were sold at £207½, *International Cotton Mill* shares at £70, and *American Cigarette* shares at £60. *E-wo International* and *Yah-loong* shares are offering, while *Soy-chee* shares are wanted at £300.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares were placed at £57 to 60 cash, 60½ for November and 65 for March. A large business was done in *Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco* shares at £270/250 cash, 270/255 for November, £280/270 for December, and £280 for March.

LOANS.—*Shanghai Municipal Debentures of 1898* changed hands at £102.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1890	£20,000.00	£8,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.87%	... (a) nom.
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(a) 6.16%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 1893	£125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) £101.00
Do. 1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 6.01%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 1896	£140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 1897	£268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.93%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 1898	£300,000.00	£300,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.91%	... (a) £102.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4%	(U) 30 June, 1899	...	... (a) £16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	£255,700.00	£680,104.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) £252.50
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.75%	... (a) £102.00
Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.31%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.80%	... (a) £102.00
Do. 1896	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) £90.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) £101.00
Do. 1894	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) £90.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. 1894	£370,000.00	£370,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.76%	... (a) £101.00
Do. 1896	£500,000.00	£500,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.82%	... (a) £101.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.81%	... (a) £101.00
Shanghai Gas Co. 1897	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 1899	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) £101.00

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 28th October, 1899, comprised the following Goods:—

For the week	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings 23,350 pcs. against 23,085 pcs. and 19,530 pcs.			Velvets pcs. against pcs. and pcs.		
White Shirtings 5,760 " " " 5,380 " " " 6,843 " "			Velveteens " " " " " " " " " " " "		
T-Cloths 1,790 " " " 1,680 " " " 1,190 " "			Cotton Italians 1,830 " " " 1,710 " " " " " "		
Drills, English " " " " " " " " " " " "			Camlets 600 " " " 420 " " " " " "		
Jeans 120 " " " 120 " " " 160 " "			Long Ells 620 " " " 450 " " " " " "		
Sheetings 120 " " " 120 " " " 120 " "			Lastings 500 " " " 480 " " " " " "		
Turkey Red " " " " " " " " " " " "			Spanish Stripes 486 " " " 468 " " " " " "		

At E-Wo, 25th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—4,020 pieces; Man and Gong £1.84, Boy and Mellon £1.88, Red Lion £1.95/97 Blue Crab £2.10, Red Bell £2.11½, Red Tea Caddy £2.32/32½, Blue Man £2.25, Blue Tea Caddy DDD £2.39½, Blue Dragon Ewo £2.29½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ £2.48½, and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £2.56½.

10-lbs.—1,300 pieces; Red Dragon and 7 Boys £2.33½, Green Dragon and 5 Men £2.58, Blue Lamb £2.50½/51, Green Lamb £2.25½, Blue Dragon Ewo £2.65, and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £2.90½.

11-lbs.—100 pieces; Blue Dragon and 7 Boys £2.86½.

12-lbs.—2,520 pieces; Blue Chief £2.42, Man's Face and Bird £2.79/79½, Blue Bell £2.89½/89½, Bear £2.98½/98½, Man and Gun £3.05½, Man and Stork GG £3.35½/36, and Fish Boat £3.38½.

White Irishes.—600 pieces; Blue 9 Bats £3.41½, Blue 3 Bats £3.71.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,190 pieces; Man and Gong £1.36½, Blue Dragon and Shield £1.59½, and do. and Crown £1.78½.

At Yuen-fong, 26th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—500 pieces; Lotus £0.75½/76½.

7-lbs.—2,325 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.62½, Blue 4 Sisters £1.62½/63, and Blue 3 Students £1.88½.

8.4-lbs.—5,425 pieces; Green 9 Lion £1.80½, House £1.82, Double Men £1.85½, Blue 3 Students £2.02, Blue Double Shield £2.08, Black Gold 3 Students £2.15½, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.15½/15½, 7 Sisters £2.28½/28½, and 5 Brothers £2.31½/31½.

10-lbs.—2,600 pieces; Red Britannia £2.51/51½, Red 3 Students £2.53½/54½, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.61/61½, Red 4 Sisters £2.59½/60, and Painted 3 Literati £2.87½.

10.12-lbs.—1,500 pieces; Gold Britannia £2.79½/80, 18 Brothers £2.95½/95½, and Lily £3.16/16½.

11-lbs.—750 pieces; Painted 3 Students £2.86½.

12-lbs.—1,560 pieces; China Square £2.71½/72½, Nine Lions £2.84/85, Soldier £2.80½/81, Light House £2.90½, and Lily £3.33½.

12.12-lbs.—250 pieces; 9 Old Men £3.51½/52½.

13.12-lbs.—250 pieces; Black Flag Chief £3.57½.

14.12-lbs.—250 pieces; Gold Sun £3.86/86½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—1,900 pieces; House Knight £2.20½, do. Dull £2.19½, Blue 2 Light House Bright £2.22, do. Dull £2.20½, and Black Gold 3 Students £2.60/60½.

72-reed.—3,860 pieces; White Gold 3 Students £2.71½, Red 2 Light House Bright £2.74½, do. Dull £2.75, Red Gold Star, Bright £2.94½/95½, do. Dull £2.94½/95½, Red 5 Stars, Bright £3.26½, Painted 4 Sisters Bright £2.95½/95½, do. Dull £2.97½, Black Flag Chief £3.17/17½, Painted Grand Fathers £3.57½, Lily £3.70, and Student £4.07½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—360 pieces; Blue 3 Students £1.35½, Red Double Shield £1.18½, and Red 3 Students £1.60½.

8-lbs.—200 pieces; Painted 3 Students £2.16.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; Double Squirrel £2.59½.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—120 pieces; Old Man Head A. £3.11½.

Black Cotton Italians.—1,830 pieces; Loo Loo Tong £4.17½, Painted 9 Lions £4.35½/35, Painted 2 Sisters £4.52½, Black Flag Chief £4.57½, Seven Sisters £4.66/67½, Students £4.52½/55, 9 Brothers £4.65, 18 Literati £4.67½, Red Silver Sun £5.15, 5 Brother £6.88, and Lily £6.80/82½.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 27th October, 1899, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 244 to 249 both numbers inclusive.

DELIVERIES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chinkiang.	Chelou.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Poochow.	Nanking.	Japan.	Hongkong.	Cebu.	Manila.	Lou.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings 1	3,350	...	6,860	390	1,070	14,135	5020	7,744	10,785	7,750	640	800	7670	...	4,500	1400	12,000	350
T-Cloths, 32-in.	325	...	695	375	...	1,500	...	5,700	100	1,080	3070	...	...	...	...	1040	1,000	...
36-in.	230	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
White Shirtings	1,243	...	1,500	530	1,355	5,760	500	1,078	12,245	700	...	80	550	...	450	1296	2,500	1575
Drills, English & Indian.	240	...	540	30	...	180	...	360	450	2,275	...	60	600	...	165	3012	600	...
Dutch	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	4,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
American	330	...	2,340	120	...	1,335	...	2,550	18,930	3,670	30	915	...	...	...	...	900	...
Jeans, English & Indian.	...	...	190	40	60	...	...	100	830	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	200
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,400	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
American	...	...	180	...	...	160	...	180	2,600	1,440	...	20	...	...	...	...	300	100
Shirtings, English	...	...	1,070	330	1,310	2,580	600	200	500	4,180	...	1560	720	...	...	2840	700	...
Indian	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
American	260	...	60	...	...	300	...	10,300	44,340	52,845	...	...	...	...	...	1600	1,000	...
Pyed Shirtings	...	...	1,885	...	40	...	...	204	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Red & Sp. Shirts, D & W.	...	...	100	...	50	40	...	120	80	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Prints	...	...	60	...	...	450	...	220	424	210	...	...	...	...	...	30	300	...
Printed T-Cloths	48	...	1,025	...	120	801	20	1,007	1,526	2,191	...	60	...	...	...	...	600	...
Printed Twills	120	...	60	...	57	330	...	620	526	344	...	49	...	...	...	...	400	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	75	...	490	155	125	835	175	530	3,960	1,115	125	100	...	...	100	...	300	60
Velvets	...	...	60	30	...	90	...	...	210	102	...	30	...	...	...	40	120	...
Velvetings	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	10	924	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	120	500	...	1,100	...	500	1,000	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Leins & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	15	...	281	1,878	1,206	2,007	1164	87	3,210	11,118	420	114	...	300	...	9	750	...
English	6	...	...	...	9	63	6	6	147	219	...	9	...	...	...	...	30	...
Japan	78	...	9	27	468	2,750	...	294	57	806	81	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	353	1,650	60	...	90	513	30	6	...	...	...	...	...	60
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	42	...	18	18	...	290	...	...	90	30	12	84	...	...	...	...	120	...
Cotton	12	...	24	...	...	24	...	402	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	18	...	12	12	...	74	...	65	58	114	...	18	...	...	...	10	140	...
Smiles	70	...	40	70	50	390	...	...	120	...	50	10	...	...	...	...	180	...
Long Ells	40	...	120	140	60	550	80	70	220	1,080	20	50	...	...	...	40	160	...
Shirtings	40	...	...	...	20	300	20	123	520	840	20	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Indian Cloth	270	...	90	80	...	450	60	210	60	436	30	80	...	...	...	...	200	...
Cotton Castings & Italians	445	...	3,033	454	506	7,206	1860	2,780	9,320	6,840	90	310	...	...	198	880	700	...
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Flannels	1,140	...	650	260	60	1,798	...	1,680	1,670	2,900	240	400	...	...	20	20	500	760
do, Japan	360	...	180	79	30	140	...	...	...	120	180	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead-in Figs	170	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Nail Rod	...	...	126	168	17	315	...	...	210	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American	...	...	7,100	600	4,350	...	...	...	...	7,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian	...	...	4,600	1,350	4,800	15,600	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1899.		
	As above	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 25th Oct. 1899.	
Grey Shirtings 1	34,464	4,769,299	4,334,768	120,214	4,226,507	4,203,649	852,892	1,229,228	
T-Cloths, 32-in.	14,885	678,342	708,794	7,424	612,024	662,169	250,403	270,988	
36-in.	890	60,769	61,132	4,475	110,618	81,554	55,246	55,246	
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	600	30,020	36,600	2,500	53,177	78,870	34,323	54,138	
White Shirtings	31,362	1,672,293	1,495,624	48,025	1,771,238	1,409,273	438,312	442,774	
Drills, Eng. & Indian	8,512	214,473	174,059	5,106	148,970	153,683	4,568	53,616	
Dutch	4,476	32,710	22,205	750	17,250	6,360	1,920	2,915	
American	64,155	1,288,208	1,141,615	80,835	1,373,185	1,034,146	95,601	299,202	
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	2,970	87,765	98,435	3,760	60,526	118,162	18,189	51,590	
Dutch	3,000	29,860	25,410	...	24,320	30,290	4,455	16,850	
American	4,980	103,745	87,235	5,000	107,000	91,201	7,290	22,146	
Shirtings, English	16,590	632,642	527,973	20,520	733,691	523,293	83,514	90,356	
Indian	510	27,670	18,610	200	17,877	9,660	3,517	1,350	
American	111,705	3,177,309	2,874,985	173,330	3,233,557	1,887,215	258,180	375,072	
Pyed Shirtings	2,669	74,784	114,603	350	41,107	51,677	?	12,609	
Red & Sp. Shirts, D & W.	840	24,859	21,287	...	9,362	6,638	?	20,062	
Prints	1,694	93,098	135,776	1,122	31,923	7,702	?	7,139	
Printed T-Cloths	7,398	516,955	383,458	10,426	339,780	169,883	99,368	239,512	
Printed Twills	2,506	110,098	78,155	1,455	47,956	25,003	15,482	61,785	
Turkey Red Shirtings	8,145	217,119	176,874	12,500	228,699	152,866	60,491	42,532	
Velvets	1,516	20,637	16,366	155	17,325	16,356	4,188	13,016	
Velvetings	682	19,203	7,988	...	1,810	1,639	5,022	10,387	
Handkerchiefs	6,620	346,658	293,248	37,626	486,003	175,914	201,146	116,250	
Muslins	300	175,373	182,908	1,869	239,154	131,373	64,836	21,013	
Leins & Balzarines	300	51,343	77,710	...	90,589	73,304	46,972	13,026	
Cotton Yarn, Indian	22,559	792,309	525,056	32,742	926,418	482,970	223,278	87,568	
English	504	23,844	23,409	1,481	18,140	30,056	5,028	8,952	
Japan	4,720	356,162	190,328	8,090	362,108	220,588	17,867	27,914	
Shanghai	2,762	270,198	42,623	...	...	...	...	?	
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	704	22,643	23,926	...	21,987	22,768	3,362	4,237	
Cotton	703	28,020	23,995	360	28,223	12,390	12,332	8,984	
Medium & Broad Cloths	524	17,625	16,840	132	10,353	12,116	8,585	14,720	
Smiles	980	34,239	29,278	...	39,833	18,567	9,726	9,510	
Long Ells	2,530	61,367	44,630	...	48,274	29,585	21,350	34,520	
Shirtings	2,023	47,196	40,535	600	45,660	28,007	8,937	18,233	
Italian Cloth	1,946	76,284	60,894	1,775	41,283	56,859	14,326	56,167	
Cotton Castings & Italians	34,622	964,027	754,366	26,596	826,991	630,568	216,935	262,945	
Plain & Figured Orleans	100	560	360	...	503	605	2,710	1,746	
Cotton Flannels	12,098	140,868	73,438	8,390	279,417	97,367	142,655	69,524	
do, Japan	1,203	10,230	3,819	668	23,496	8,027	21,247	?	
Lead-in Figs	528	37,779	24,690	...	50,124	28,476	12,455	7,645	
Red Nail Rod	1,261	98,076	120,158	2,520	124,189	180,280	76,127	75,499	
Kerosene Oil, American	19,546	1,687,680	1,733,368	71,296	1,997,611	2,779,571	725,000	773,609	
Russian	30,550	1,454,539	495,375	...	1,646,857	603,428	131,610	?	

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 30th October, 1899.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years dividends	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.
<i>Banks.</i>												
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$11,000,000	\$963,532.06	30-6-99	*£11	21-8-99	\$30.32	5.78	\$525.00	383.25
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.												
Do. ordinary shares	106,761	£8	£4	.....	\$207,615.61	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.00	7.50
Do. deferred do.	1,119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.50	.....
National Bank of China, Ltd.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.80	\$25.00	18.25
Do.	3,818	£10	£10	\$170,870.60	.....	31-12-98	†\$1.18	1-3-97	\$1.20	.....	nominal	nom.
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>												
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,360,000.00 (c) \$47,571.00	\$1,149,081.68	30-6-99	†\$18	12-10-99	\$17.00	7.02	\$242.00	176.66
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	25	\$900,000.00 \$145,884.35	\$202,555.95	30-4-99	†\$4	10-10-99	\$4.00	6.78	\$59.00	43.07
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$190,000.00	.....	30-6-99	†\$9.52	21-10-99	\$19.01	10.00	.....	190.00
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00	\$865,858.07	31-12-97	†\$6	26-4-99	\$8.00	6.19	\$125.00	91.25
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$855,561.27 \$1,150,000.00	\$27,387.50	31-12-98	†\$11	14-10-99	\$10.33	7.60	\$136.00	99.28
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	30,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	†\$2	27-3-96	\$0.67	.....	nom.	nom.
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,069,316.00	\$290,450.66	31-12-98	†\$24	1-3-98	\$24.33	7.50	\$324.50	236.88
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,058,972.10	\$260,486.20	31-12-98	†\$6.00	21-3-99	\$6.22	7.15	\$87.00	63.51
<i>Shipping.</i>												
H'kong, C'ien & M'ao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$609,000	\$54,648.66	31-6-99	*8%	1-8-99	\$2.33	7.90	\$29.50	21.53
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	(c) \$135,501	\$19,197.13	31-12-98	†\$5.84	13-7-99	\$3.19	5.32	.....	60.00
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$291,167.39 c 47,446.12	.....	30-6-99	†\$6.00	27-9-98	\$3.33	6.94	\$48.00	35.04
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	£20,247.26	\$2,049.44	31-12-98	†\$10	21-3-99	\$5.52	.....	nom.	nom.
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	30.00
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$6,709.09	31-8-98	†\$2	18-4-99	\$2.50	3.82	.....	65.50
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$300,000	\$27,360.15	31-12-98	†\$2	2-9-99	\$13.17	9.75	\$135.00	98.55
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$9,819.96	31-12-98	†\$3	23-3-98	\$1.00	2.08	\$48.00	35.04
<i>Mining.</i>												
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Union Mining Co. Ltd.	59,650	£8	£5	.....	\$819,840.98	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	£9.50	6.93
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1.50	1.10
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$857,969.82	6-8-99	*5%	15-10-94	.....	.....	\$15.00	10.95
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	14/10	none	\$2,361.17	31-3-97	\$0.50	24-7-99	\$1.02	1.58	\$64.50	47.08
<i>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>												
Bcyd & Co., Ltd. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	\$250,000.00	\$6,618.15	30-4-99	†\$78	8-7-99	\$65.00	.....	.....	nom.
Bcyd & Co., Ltd. Ordinary	7,800	\$100	\$100	.....	\$19,800.14	30-6-99	†\$14	8-7-99	\$13.33	6.84	.....	195.00
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$425,000	.....	.....	†\$15	15-9-99	\$13.00	6.11	.....	212.50
S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$47,947.86	30-4-99	*nom.	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.00
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00
Do. Pref.	1,300	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	†\$3.50	30-8-99	.....	.....	.....	106.50
H'kong & W'poo Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$900,000	\$365,804.42	30-6-99	*20%	8-8-99	\$36.67	4.84	\$758.50	553.70
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co. Ltd.	15,100	\$100	\$100	.....	\$122,713.67	31-12-98	†\$7	3-8-99	\$10.50	4.24	.....	247.50
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$64,229.56	\$44,544.39	31-12-98	†\$2.50	3-8-99	\$3.83	4.21	\$91.00	66.43
<i>Lands.</i>												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	\$50	\$50	\$205,955.11	\$5,480.83	31-12-98	†\$2.25	19-7-99	\$5.18	6.24	.....	83.00
H'kong Land Invest. & Ag. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$67,854.93	31-12-98	†\$5	31-7-99	\$4.50	4.25	\$106.00	77.38
Kowloon Land & Buildin. Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$50	none	\$505.70	31-12-98	†\$1.00	1-2-99	\$0.93	3.32	\$28.00	20.44
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	37,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$519.03	31-12-98	16%	31-2-99	\$0.63	6.30	10.00	7.30
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
<i>Industrial.</i>												
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$38,653.55	31-12-98	†\$6.00	9-6-99	\$14.17	6.83	.....	207.50
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	\$50	\$50	.....	\$377.73	31-12-98	†\$2	17-3-99	\$0.67	.....	.....	35.00
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	10,124	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00
Co., Ltd.	4,876	\$100	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	70.00
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	8,384	\$100	\$100	.....	\$79,319.35	31-3-99	†\$3.00	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	77.00
Loou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-12-98	†\$4	1-8-98	.....	.....	.....	350.00
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$500	\$500	\$2,366.61	\$118,337.61	31-12-98	†\$20	1-2-98	.....	.....	.....	58.00
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	.....	\$44,052.61	31-12-98	None	.....	.....	.....	\$60.00	43.80
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-7-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	(i)	30.50
Do. New	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$25	\$25	.....	\$648.29	31-12-98	†\$3	16-2-99	\$1.33	.....	.....	30.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$1,659.27	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$3,282.71	31-12-98	†\$3	9-3-99	.....	.....	.....	235.00
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$82,560.00	\$181.17	31-12-98	†\$5	25-9-99	\$20	8.51	.....	84.00
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$150	\$150	\$1,285,600.00 c 22,655.60	\$9,714.66	31-12-98	†\$8	24-7-99	\$5.33	6.67	\$180.00	185.00
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$130,425.39	\$1,518.66	31-12-98	†\$7	3-8-99	\$13.67	7.39	.....	170.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$161,152.84	\$1,436.27	31-12-98	†\$6	3-8-99	\$12.33	7.63	.....	265.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$40,000.00	\$4,720.44	31-12-98	†\$5.52	26-7-99	\$15.06	5.68	.....	60.00
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	575	\$100	\$100	.....	\$75,587.62	30-4-98	†\$2.20	16-3-99	\$5.19	8.65	.....	250.00
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	\$20	\$20	\$78,500.00	\$164.31	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00
Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Co., Ltd.	7,960	\$100	\$100	.....	\$219,716.12	31-12-98	†10%	20-4-99	\$4.67	5.84	.....	40.15
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	.....	\$5,160.85	31-12-98	†3%	31-5-99	\$2.33	4.23	\$55.00	26.28
J. Jewell & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,208.63	31-12-98	†\$2	29-4-99	\$4.00	11.11	.....	12.41
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	\$20	\$20	\$145,000.00	\$6,313.59	28-2-98	†\$2	9-4-99	\$1.03	6.06	.....	nom.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$4,317.35	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.76
Bell's Asbestos E. Ag., Ltd.	8,200	\$1	\$1	.....	\$135.13	31-12-96	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.03
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,027.09	30-4-99	†6%	10-7-99	\$0.50	4.18	\$12.00	.....
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$20	.....	\$24,883.94	31-1-99	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

J. P. BISSET & Co.